

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXXIX, NUMBER 41.
WHOLE NUMBER 2025.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1902.

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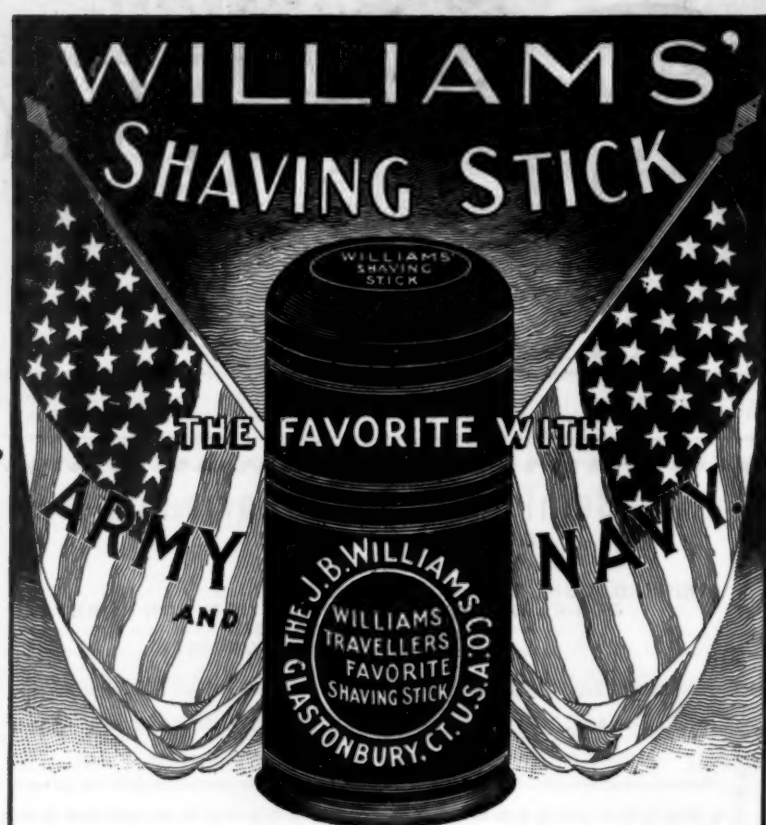
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Cable Address: Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1902.

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Subscription, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4.00 each copy; clubs ordering ten or more, \$3.00 each copy. As the purpose of offering this special club rate of \$3.00 per year is to encourage individual subscriptions, it is allowed for single subscriptions from members of the Services and their families, but not for organizations of any kind, to which the price is uniformly \$6.00. Club subscriptions are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made in cash by express money order, post-office order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

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Washington, D. C., Office: Room 11, 1417 G Street.
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Boston Office: Room 321, 170 Summer Street, E. P. Guild, Representative.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF WEST POINT.

It is a suggestive coincidence that the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the foundation of the United States Military Academy follows closely upon the conclusion of what for the present, at least, is a world-wide peace. Still more striking is the fact that the wars most recently ended have imposed laborious tasks upon the two nations in whose original clash the West Point institution had its inspiration.

It cannot be fairly questioned, we think, that in so far as the military power of nations is exercised as the forerunner and pioneer of civil institutions, the United States and Great Britain stand foremost among the powers of the world. But underlying the policy of both nations has always been the principle that force should be applied whenever conditions required it. Then followed the principle that, when force was applied, it should be intelligently directed and with a single view to the restoration of peace. Washington may possibly have got his first impression of force badly directed from his experience with the ill-fated expedition of Braddock. Nor is it unlikely that from that tragic venture may be dated Washington's firm belief that the training of the successful soldier required not merely a theoretical knowledge of the science of war, but a practical adaptability to its requirements, gainable only in a serious course of instruction organized and directed toward that specific end. This conviction on the part of Washington was profoundly confirmed by his own experience in the war of the Revolution, in which, although victorious over the professional officers of King George, he realized that his successes might have been much earlier achieved had he had the support of a staff thoroughly trained in the science of arms. It is not strange therefore that, following the recognition of independence, he urgently recommended to Congress in 1796 the creation of some system whereby officers in sufficient numbers should be scientifically trained and held in readiness for purposes of national defense.

It was not until March 16, 1802, however, that Congress enacted a bill which laid the foundation of what has since become the magnificent institution at West Point. That measure authorized the President to establish a corps of engineers.

The Academy was brought into being against the protest of powerful influences. Its first instructors had, each of them, on niggardly pay, to perform the duties that would be divided among three or four of the distinctly civilian institutions of learning at that time. But ten months after the institution was opened, Congress generously voted money to employ a teacher of French and a teacher of drawing, the amount of the two salaries being enough to tempt one man to undertake the duties of both places which he performed faithfully for nearly five years. Thanks to the peculiar policy of imposing responsibilities without providing the means for discharging them, the Academy, in 1808, had 166 cadets, most of them appointed from the enlisted force of the artillery and infantry branches of the service, for it must be remembered that there were then no examinations and no restrictions as to age. Then ensued a long period of neglect and hardship from which the institution emerged only because it proved itself amenable to the law of the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence.

It is needless here to review that period in detail. But after the war of 1812 the value of West Point training began to be appreciated, and for a time appointments were eagerly sought. Yet during the early days there was one period of ten years in which the institution graduated only seventy-one cadets. In those days no class rank was established, no register of classes

was published and cadets demanded the right to designate the corps in which they should serve after graduation. No wonder therefore, that, in resentment of the neglect of Congress in the matter of money and sympathetic supervision, Colonel Jonathan Williams, Major of Engineers and first Superintendent of the Academy, should have said:

"It now stands as a foundling, barely existing among the mountains and nurtured at a distance out of sight, and almost unknown, to its legitimate parents. Had it been so attached to the Government, its real and only parent, as to be always with it, always in sight and always in the way of its fostering care, it would probably have flourished and become an honorable and interesting appendage to the national family."

The despairing note of this complaint seems discordant now, but there was some warrant for it in the conditions then prevailing. In 1812 the Academy had neither instructors nor cadets. There were two years in the period under review when it did not graduate a single student. In 1810 it was deprived by Congress of all supplies and money. The war of 1812 was the only thing that prevented the abolition of the Academy at the behest of an ill-disposed Secretary of War, William Eustis of Massachusetts, and strangely enough a second attempt to abolish it was made in Congress on the very eve of the Mexican war—the conflict in which West Point made the first conclusive demonstration of its military value to the nation.

Foremost in the efforts to prepare the Academy for its usefulness in the war with Mexico was the work of Brevet Major Sylvanus Thayer of the Engineer Corps, who became superintendent in 1817. He had been a careful student for several years at the great military schools of Europe and when assigned to West Point, where he was superintendent for sixteen years, one of his first undertakings was to organize a system of routine work which, in its general features, has been followed ever since. It was he, for instance, who in 1818, instituted the publication of the names of the first five cadets of each class in the Army Register. And on the other hand, it was he who in the same year forced the issue on a question which fixed for all time the military status of U.S.M.A. cadets. A large number of cadets—194, in fact—denied their amenability to trial by court martial, asserted the right of free criticism regarding their superior officers, and carried the matter into court. The ultimate decision was that "the cadet corps at West Point form a part of the land forces of the United States and have been subjected by Congress to the Rules and Articles of War." That decision, which was due primarily to the resolute action of Major Thayer, spelled Obedience, and it established a principle which has been of untold value to the military service of the Republic.

General Schofield in his address before the Association of Graduates, published in this number, does justice to the memory of Thayer.

In the Mexican war the graduates of West Point demonstrated to the world the incalculable value of the institution in which they had received their military training. The decisive engagements of that conflict were planned and executed by officers who had been taught the science of war at the academy on the Hudson, and, at the end of it all, the civilian commanders, who had been the readiest to sneer at the school-made officers trained in the profession of arms, were most generous in praise of those practical exponents of military science. It was in Mexico, indeed, that the genius of West Point training first discovered itself. For in that extraordinary campaign of continuous victory the soldierly qualities of American manhood realized their topmost ideals under the leadership of West Point men who, while fighting then under a common flag, were destined in later years to meet as adversaries in a broader and bloodier field of action.

It is, then, to the gigantic campaigns of the Civil war that we must turn for supreme testimony to the breadth and thoroughness of the education which diligent young Americans receive at the United States Military Academy.

But it is not by deeds of martial valor alone that West Point has contributed to the glory of the Republic. It has been scarcely less great in peace than in war, for through its host of graduates it has made invaluable contributions to all the vocations which dignify and ennoble mankind. It has added to the riches of literature, science, art and theology. To other institutions of learning it has sent teachers of the broadest culture; to the civil administration it has given organizers whose genius has embellished the achievements of popular government; to the professions of law and of medicine it has added members whose integrity and skill have lent honor to our common citizenship, and there is no high field of human endeavor which it has not entered and adorned.

While disclaiming any purpose of attempting to add to the historic interest of the West Point centenary, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL claims a modest place for itself in the celebration of that memorable event. For nearly forty years the JOURNAL has steadfastly endeavored to represent and promote the higher interests of the military establishment. It has served as a medium for the interchange of views between officers of the various branches of the Service and the public, for the advocacy of measures looking to the improvement of the National defenses and for the broadest discussion of methods whereby these improvements should be undertaken. There has consequently grown up a certain confidential relationship

between it and the officers of the Army and Navy which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL cherishes as its proudest possession. We may justly lay claim therefore to a share, even though it be a minor one, in celebrating the splendid maturity of an institution which has conferred such unfading glory upon the United States Army as has the noble institution at West Point. And in this we can do for the Military Academy that which she is too modest to do for herself. That is, we can bring to her centennial festival a loving tribute of praise and patriotic appreciation from the heads of our oldest civil institutions of learning, together with a message of lofty admiration for the American Army from England's greatest living soldier. These expressions from Lord Wolseley and from the presidents of the great universities of the United States from a chapter by themselves in the record of the celebration which has made this week one of enduring interest in West Point history. If to these be added our report of the formal exercises and the delightful reminiscences of a considerable number of distinguished graduates of the Military Academy which have been specially prepared for these columns, it will be conceded that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has contributed in some degree to the pleasure with which the events of the week at West Point will always be contemplated by those who took part in them.

The special features of this number relating to West Point include interesting descriptive and reminiscent articles concerning the Military Academy, its history and student life by Rev. George Deabon, D.D., Arthur Sherburne Hardy, U.S. Minister to Switzerland, Gen. Charles King, Col. Richard Henry Savage and a number of other graduates representing various classes, together with a full report of the addresses and the general exercises at the centennial celebration.

FROM FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT WOLSELEY

FARM HOUSE, GLYNDE NEAR LEWES, MAY 6, 1902.

Dear Sir: I have just returned from a long trip abroad and found your letter of April 15 on my table.

I regret very much that I have no time at my disposal for writing letters intended for publication, but I can assure you of this that I always quote the American Army as being to my views of soldiers, the best Army in the world.

Believe me to be faithfully yours,

WOLSELEY.

Colonel William C. Church.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, 1636

Harvard University, Cambridge, June 10, 1901.

My Dear Sir: The value of the Military Academy at West Point as an educational influence on the country at large seems to me to lie chiefly in the demonstration it has given of the worth of a thorough professional training, even though that training be of an elementary sort. The Academy has had no good influence upon the primary or secondary schools of the country for the reason that its own requirements for admission have always been very low—far below the existing standards of the good secondary schools of the United States. When once admitted to the Academy the cadets have, however, been held to a high and rigid standard, which has been a useful example.

The defects of the Academy have been, of course, incapable of remedy from within itself. That the low requirements for admission have been really determined by Congress, and the selection of its young teachers invariably from its own graduates, and generally for short term of service, has inevitably tended to the perpetuation of its own methods, uninfluenced by the great changes in educational methods which have been gradually evolved during the past eighty years. It was not to be expected, however, that the example of a school devoted to the training of young men for so peculiar a profession as that of arms should have any considerable influence upon the extraordinarily diversified schools which train for the numerous professional occupations of civil life. The great achievement of the Academy, to my thinking, has been the production of officers capable of carrying the country through the wars in which it has been involved in the past seventy years. That is an immense service, which much more than justifies all the expenditures which have ever been made upon West Point, and rewards the devoted labors of the men who founded it, and have administered it.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Mr. William Conant Church.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF YALE UNIVERSITY, 1700

The influence of the United States Military Academy in the educational system of the country has been of the very highest importance. It has consistently maintained high standards of scientific teaching. It has trained civil engineers as well as military; it has fitted men to administer large business enterprises as well as to manage armies. Best of all, it has furnished a model to the colleges of the country to show how rigorous technical training can be combined with the development of loyalty and esprit de corps and those many qualities, some of them indefinable, which together constitute a gentleman.

ARTHUR T. HADLEY.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, 1745

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, PRESIDENT'S ROOM APRIL 22, 1902.

The United States Military Academy at West Point has long since taken its place with the best-known and most effective professional training schools of the world.

The career to which its training leads has proved attractive to hundreds of the best young men of the country, and they have sought admission to West Point eagerly, and, as a rule, with full intent to profit by its opportunities and advantages. The stern, rigorous discipline, the careful oversight of personal habits and conduct, and the lofty professional ideals which the Academy has held before its students, have all been of value in providing the country with a splendid body of highly trained and capable officers.

I wish it were possible for the authorities, under the law, to raise the standard of admission to a point where it would be on a plane with that established by the best colleges and scientific schools. The Military Academy would then be in direct relation to the High School system of the country, and its service to our educational system as a whole would be greatly increased thereby.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

Col. Wm. C. Church, New York.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF BROWN UNIVERSITY, 1765

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, BROWN UNIVERSITY,
PROVIDENCE, APRIL 18, 1902.

Mr. William Conant Church:

My Dear Sir: I have this day appointed a delegate to represent Brown University at the centennial anniversary of the United States Military Academy. I wish at the same time to say that I believe all our educational institutions owe a large debt to the Military Academy, and constantly feel its influence. Its high standards of scholarship, its relentlessness in dealing with shirking and inefficiency, its insistence on accuracy, thoroughness, and persevering effort, its exaltation of the fundamental disciplines as opposed to the mere accomplishments of life, and its conception of education as a preparation for the service of one's country,—all this has come to permeate many other schools, and to influence profoundly the country at large. I trust that your centennial anniversary will make these things plain to all, and still further augment the stimulating influence of West Point.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. F. FAUNCE.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 1831

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, NEW YORK APRIL 26, 1902.

I value the West Point Military Academy in the field of American education as a prominent representative of the following important principles.

First. A higher education is a loan made at the expense of the existing generation, to the youth who will constitute a majority of the leaders of the succeeding generation. This loan must be repaid not in money, but in faithful, self-sacrificing service of the public. The West Point Academy since it furnishes everything for the support of the student, is the most striking illustration of this principle, among our colleges. But since even those universities that charge the highest tuition, nevertheless confer a benefaction of perhaps \$200 to \$500 per year on each college student throughout his course, it is well that our young men be continually reminded of the existence of this obligation.

Second. West Point is an abiding opponent of the "go as you please" plan for the education of young men from seventeen to twenty-one years of age. The growth of freshman classes in certain great universities, to the number of several hundreds, threatens to remove all supervision of the behavior of students. The great throng of freshmen are almost as exempt from advice and control, as the newsboys that sell the Herald or Tribune, are from oversight of the corporations that carry on those great papers. West Point stands for the opposite view, and is valued by college men like myself, as a reinforcement of the proposition that the college faculty ought still to act in large measure "in loco parentis."

Third. West Point must be classed as far as its instruction is concerned, with the schools of applied science of our universities. As long as our Government maintains an Army, men must be given the technical knowledge demanded for army work. This is just as evident as that so long as we must build railways we must educate civil engineers. So long as we build manufacturing plants, we must have mechanical engineers. West Point has in its own peculiar technological instruction, attained a degree of success that compares favorably with the achievements of the other technological schools of the country in their respective fields.

HENRY MITCHELL MCCrackEN.

FROM PRESIDENT UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, 1856

The United States Military Academy at West Point has earned for itself and for the republic an honorable record. The Academy has furnished to the Army a body of officers thoroughly trained in military science, and inspired with the best ideals of duty and honor. To have produced such men as Grant, Sherman and Lee would of itself justify the existence of the institution. The engineering achievements of the Academy graduates, both in public and private service, have been of a high rank. But after all, its noblest service is as a bond of national union. It serves as a constant inspiration to national patriotism. It is a continual object lesson of the reality of the nation and of the meaning of the flag. All Americans have reason for pride in the Academy and for congratulation that it has lived a useful century.

WILLIAM B. HARPER.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACADEMY.

BY ARTHUR SHERBURNE HARDY.—1869.

It is thirty-seven years ago since I said good-bye to my father on the north side of the sally-port of cadet barracks, and, having traversed that gloomy portal, was immediately brought to "attention," with "little fingers on the seams of your pants," and asked if I was any relation to Hardicanute. The intervening lapse of time is certainly sufficiently great to afford that vantage ground of fair judgment deemed necessary to just estimates. So much of the course has been run, all the facts are so nearly in, that one may fairly hazard the question: "What has the Academy done for its children, and what does it stand for as a factor in their individual lives?"

I remember a notable speech made by a notable man, General Philip H. Sheridan, on a notable occasion in the Mess Hall at West Point. He was the guest of the day, the General of the Army, the most illustrious living product of the Academy, and when, after the introductory remarks of Gen. Horace Porter, he rose to his feet, it was many seconds before the storm of welcome subsided sufficiently to enable him to speak. He was not an orator. And yet many an orator might well be proud of the turn he gave to the one sentence of all he said which I remember. It would not have been inappropriate, and the personal reference would probably have passed unnoticed, because justified by his great career, if he had said that what he had accomplished in life he owed to the training of his Alma Mater. But under the happy inspiration of his characteristic modesty, he prefaced the acknowledgment of his debt by saying, "All that has happened to me," etc. And this touch of genuine modesty changed the commonplace tribute easily forgotten into one of the few utterances of such occasions which one remembers forever. I refer to it here in order to add that I am not so deficient in the quality Sheridan illustrated as to judge the greater by the lesser, and to measure the value of West Point training by its results in any one individual life—least of all my own.

Yet there is no other lens through which to look so powerful or so illuminating as the lens of one's own experience. The counting of great names by the college or university or academy where their bearers were trained, passes unchallenged in the enthusiasm and glorification of a commencement dinner, but we know very well that in the distribution of raw material among the educational plants of the country the law of probability will send a Webster to a poor, struggling college in New Hampshire, and that its claim to have produced a giant consists chiefly in the accidental fact that it sheltered him for a time within its walls—chiefly, for, on the other hand, it would be idle to did not that, having got this giant in its grasp, it did not let him go without impressing upon him some of its own rugged characteristics. For institutions, like individuals, have individuality. There are many which, like many individuals, are thoroughly inconspicuous and commonplace. There are others, also like the individual, which possess a character, tendencies, distinctive traits; beyond a question West Point is one of these. The distinctive feature of student life at West Point, as contrasted with that of the American college and university in general, and as seen from the point of view of one who has been instructor and student in both, is the personal supervision of the cadet in his studies and the control exercised over the disposition of his time. In one sense, there exists hardly any basis for comparison, the systems are so radically opposed. First, the course of study. For the cadet, it is entirely prescribed; for the college student it is largely elective.

Second, in the acquisition of knowledge, the cadet is rigidly held to study hours and prepares each exercise day by day; while the college student is left to his own devices—to the same method if he so chooses, to a desperate attempt to regain lost time in a general cram before examination, or to absolute neglect.

Third, as to the exercises themselves, a cadet class is divided into small sections, and every student recites or is questioned at every exercise; the recitation is the distinctive feature, the lecture the auxiliary and subordinate one.

In college, except in certain elective branches in advanced or special subjects, the increasing size of classes and the relative few instructors in any one course of study necessitates a lecture system, or a recitation in which but few can recite. The West Point instructor is in his chair to get out of the cadet what he has acquired, to correct and complete his acquisition, to look after digestion; the college lecturer is in his chair to put into or give the student what he is willing to take; and in this connection, fourthly, an exercise at West Point is usually longer than in college.

Fifth, the function of an examination at West Point is mainly that of a graduating instrument. Under a system which must assign a numbered rank in every subject to every cadet, on which his final rank and assignment to duty depends, a daily mark and frequent test, as well as final examinations are indispensable. But this is their real function, not to see what a cadet knows, but where he stands. Of the two, the daily mark is the more important. Examination marks often result from temporary and accidental conditions, and not infrequently are a source of much trouble to an instructor who, under the West Point system, knows more about his patient than any single examination can ever tell him. In college, on the other hand, examination is the only touchstone by which the instructor can gauge the work done and the knowledge acquired. The above roughly sketched differences are not mentioned with the idea that either the Academy or the college should abandon one system for the other, but as actually existing methods growing necessarily out of different conditions, whose results may be contrasted without invidious comparisons.

It results from those differences that, so far as discipline is concerned, the college student may discipline himself, if he can; the cadet is disciplined whether he wishes to be or not. If not, he is eliminated. Leaving aside these general influences of culture which act chiefly through association, almost if not quite independently of the will, and thinking only of those influences which come from persistent, continuous daily effort and application, the cadet is subject to them from necessity, the college student only as he voluntarily elects. The quickening of his ambition is left to general influences of milieu, to the incitements arising from the opportunities and ideals set before him—opportunities which are real, but for whose use he is not held directly responsible, ideals present but not required of him as standards, to any such extent in either case as will

prevent his graduation, to put the case mildly, without being pushed to the limit of his individual powers. To general influences, the hope of preferment, etc., is added for the cadet the fear of disgrace, instant and certain.

The tests of the Academy are not so much tests of the use of time and opportunity as of mental ability to reach definite standards. Those who waste time and abuse opportunity cannot, under the West Point system, retrieve them. Their elimination is a matter of course. Discipline implies control, government, outside of and superior to the individual. The cadet does not live in the fruitful but genial atmosphere of broad and liberal culture which distinguishes university life. His atmosphere is one of strain. He is making a logical demonstration in Euclid, which lasts four years; he cannot forget the link of yesterday, else he will be unable to forge the link of to-day. He cannot put off, scarcely retrieve. He must swim, swim hard and swim constantly, or sink.

If from the disciplinary function of education we turn to another of its objects, to the acquisition of knowledge, it is evident that while a college student may avail himself to the full of all the springs set flowing for his benefit, he does so to a large degree voluntarily. It is also evident that the cadet who in college would voluntarily do the same thing of his own initiative, accepts the pricks of West Point without kicking against them. And the cadet who in college would acquire just enough to pass muster, passes a far more rigorous muster at the Academy. For the masses, digestion is more complete at West Point, gorging for examination is less easy, loose and hazy ideas more searching detected. Be the ultimate rewards and results of faithful work what they may in two cases, the immediate consequences of laziness and neglect are too sure to be ranked in the Academy as they are often ranked in college. Punishment in the form of failure in life is too far off to prove as effective as instant loss of rank or dismissal from the Army.

A great philosopher has said that as the fundamental virtue of woman is purity, so that of man is truthfulness. Whether rightly or wrongly, as society is constituted and from a purely practical point of view, it is more important that a woman should be chaste than truthful, and more important that a man's word should be as good as his bond than that he should be chaste. All the business relations of life rest upon the assumption that a man's word can be trusted. If he is loose, inaccurate and given to embroidery of speech only to an extent which in woman would be overlooked, he loses influence, weight and consideration.

There is no training school in the world where so high a value is set upon this quality as at West Point. And just to the degree that the cadet's mental education is acquired under pressure is his moral liberty in this respect absolute. True, the public sentiment of the Corps and the dire consequences of falsehood are potent, but they are purely moral forces. Every cadet's delinquency, for example, must be explained over his own signature, but his signature is never questioned. In a hundred ways, which cannot be here enumerated, he is questioned, but his answer is never questioned.

I am not one of those who believe any system of moral training can produce figs from thorns; but the fig tree responds to favoring conditions of climate and care, and the appeal to the sense of honor, the overwhelming force of tradition, the absolute respect for one's word, prevalent at the Academy, is one of its most remarkable features. A man is not trusted to get his lesson, but he is trusted to speak the truth. He is watched to see that his gun is clean and his shoestrings tied, but not to see that he does not cheat at examination. Everything about him is inspected except his conscience—that is respected.

In many respects the cadet is abstracted from temptations which assail the college man. He is, perhaps, for this reason more apt when restraint ceases to go to extremes for a while. Certain lessons of self control he must learn as all men do by actual experience, whether in school days or in later life. Living, like riding horseback, cannot be mastered in any other way. But I know of no institution where the conception of self control, obedience to present duty, respect for self and constituted authority, clean living, and what we call honor, are so ever present in the atmosphere and in the daily practice of one's fellows, or constitute so strong a tradition.

There will be enough said on this Centennial anniversary of what the Academy has done for the country. It has given it nearly all those who, tried in the furnace of war, came out fine gold. It has demonstrated the value of its peculiar training by many a conspicuous success in the walks of life for which it does not pretend specifically to prepare. It does not insist that military genius cannot assert itself without its aid, but it confidently contends that a man no more becomes a general by donning a general's uniform than he becomes a judge by assuming a judge's robe. Its alumni are proud of the rank military experts assign to it among the great military schools of the world. They are grateful to the country for its generous recognition of the work it has done, and for the increased facilities provided by Congress for the doing of the work yet before it. And while the mother's hand was hard and her voice stern they are above all grateful to her for all she has brought into their characters and lives, of method, self-reliance, respect for law devotion to duty irrespective of reward, and scorn for all that is false to manhood.

WEST POINT AS A PREPARATION FOR THE PRIESTHOOD.

GEORGE DESHON.—1843.

Having been in the Army some thirteen years, nine of which were spent at West Point, and then some fifty years as a student and priest of the Catholic Church, it has often occurred to me that the education and training I received at the Military Academy was a good preparation for my career in the Church.

When the cadet receives his appointment, if he has a modicum of brains and behaves himself, he may expect to graduate, and has in view a most honorable and desirable career for his whole life. He is provided for, as to his physical life, and has the chance of winning fame and distinction. These considerations fire his will with the strongest determination, make him apply himself to his studies, and submit to the strict discipline of the Academy. This discipline presses on him every hour of the day for four years. Naturally he dislikes it, for it involves much self-denial and hardship. But the end in view reconciles him to it, and he forms the habit of obedience, so requisite in the Army. He is not obliged to like the orders he has to obey, but his rule is firm to obey whether he likes them or not. He may grumble a little, but he obeys promptly; habit reconciles him to the disagreeable and softens it.

Associating so many years with his comrades, all hav-

ing the same ideas as himself, forms in him a high standard of honor and duty in his profession—and that gives a character to his whole life.

Now in leading the life of the true Christian the will is the chief factor. If the will is right the life will be right. It is true that the will is of itself blind and inert and needs to be supplied with motives of action by the reason or understanding.

This is done by the "faith" or doctrine revealed to us by God, principally in the New Testament. By this we learn what we are, what is the end or object for which we live, and the means by which we can attain that object. As this end or object is no less than a participation of the power, wisdom and happiness of God himself, so far as a creature is capable of such participation, the most powerful motive is supplied to the will to impel it to obey all the Commandments of God and to do his will as far as it is known and is possible.

As the will of God is always perfect and for the best for him, his obedience should be perfect, free from criticism, internal as well as external, in which respect it is more perfect than military obedience though similar. He must obey without any privilege of grumbling. He must be a lover of truth and act up to it. Reject all that is false and counterfeit and seek the real and the true.

In all the actions of his life he must practice self-restraint and self-denial, inasmuch as the natural inclinations are constantly impelling him to deviate more or less from the Divine law.

The Christian keeping in mind the end in view makes it his business to obey in all respects, and by practice strengthens his will, so that he obeys cheerfully and often joyfully.

This is especially the case in our ecclesiastical seminaries, where there is a discipline quite similar to that of West Point, involving quite as strict an obedience and self-denial.

Like the soldier the priest must be prepared for all contingencies. He must sacrifice himself for the good of his people. He must give his life for them, if necessary, and often does so, never hesitating for fear of deadly contagion.

I have found that getting accustomed to the hardships and obedience of the life at West Point has been of essential service to me in another sort of life and I look back upon it now with a peculiar feeling of affection and esteem. West Point is in many respects a good training school for the higher life, a good auto-chamber to the marriage festival of the soul with God.

LITERATURE AT THE ACADEMY.

BY CHARLES KING.—1896.

Grandeur and science rather than flight of fancy is the trend of West Point teaching. Few of its sons have taken to fiction, in any shape, and, as for poetry, it has no place in the curriculum. In all its history the Academy has enrolled but one writer of verse whose fame as such has spread beyond the seas, and that fervid soul of Edgar Allan Poe, revoluting at the limitations of cadet life, swamped him hopelessly in demerit. The few men that had

"The poet's eye, in fine frenzy rolling,"

were probably mercilessly skinned for "gazing about in ranks" and soaring to an imaginary empyrean proved impossible in the face of brutal orders to "keep your eyes to the front!" Possibly there was something of poetry in the early days of the Academy, for we had soldier song in Arkansas Bay, and Turnley, even as late as the last alumni banquet in Chicago, dropped like Silas Wegg into poetry and did it well. But take him by and large, the average cadet has little of the poet in his makeup, and graduates so gifted can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Nor is it likely that the American novel will be written by a West Pointer. Some few have entered the field of romance and told stirring tales of love and war, and one at least has risen above the beaten track of soldier song and story and taught us that even a professor of mathematics, in addition to professional works, can pen pages exquisite in grace and fancy. American literature was enriched when Arthur Sherburne Hardy wrote "But Yet a Woman," "A Wind of Destiny," and "Passe Rose," and it is to be regretted that the trammels of diplomatic life have turned him even for a time from the field in which such fame attended him.

The torrent of literature that sprang from the incident of our great Civil War and rolls resistless even now, had no precursor as a result of the struggle with Mexico. Romance and chivalry were there in plenty, but the chroniclers, like Mayne Reid, were of the Volunteers. West Pointers who might have written there were straightaway set at other tasks where composition was out of the question. The soul of Henry Clay broke from its earthly tenement at Buena Vista. The pen of "Perfect" Bliss was too soon buried. Not until the verge of the Civil War had we a book on cadet life written by expert authority. Then, only a short time before he laid down his gallant life at Fort Wagner, George C. Strong had given us the story of "Old Sawmill" and his romantic Runkaule, and the only other dissertation on West Point life to be found in ante bellum libraries was that whimsical skit read by its gifted author before the lamented Dialectic Society, over forty years before we borrowed him from the Embassy of Paris to be orator of our Centennial.

There may have been something in local conditions in the winter of '65 and '66, and on the ground floor of the old first division of cadet barracks, to start the ball a-rolling, for each of the four rooms of that particular floor was the abiding place of a youth destined in later years to be known to many a reader. In the southeast room dwelt the shy, silent, dreamy plebe of the class of '66—facile princeps of the future authors four—the Arthur Hardy already referred to. Across the hall in the southwest room, was John Brisben Walker, editor, author, journalist, long head of the Cosmopolitan. East of him in the cold, dark, north-west room, was the wit and delight of the entire corps, Cadet Corporal R. H. Savage, of '68, whose "Official Wife," "Schamyl," and other tales are the fruit of his years of adventure and travel abroad. Finally the tower room was the abode of the Cadet Adjutant—one, King, of '66, whose stories of three wars form a stack that out-tops him utterly. In the corps at that time, too, was Roe, W. J., of '67, later known over the non de plume of "Cervus," while another decade gave us Williston Fish, whose pen proved handier, or at least more lucrative, than did the sword, and weaned him from the ranks of war to those of journalism. Others, too, have come with later years whose writings have their place in the public eye, but it is not in fiction that the Point has won renown. In solid worth, in professional litera-

ture, in biography, history and science, our graduates have produced by hundreds volumes that rank with those of the masters of the art, and that stand to-day unchallenged in their supremacy.

For years the standard work on international law was that of Henry W. Halleck. In mathematics, the field was covered for half a century by Hackley, Davies, Church and Bartlett, before the men of our own day and generation began to enlarge on the firm foundation of their predecessors. So, too, in engineering. For fifty years Mahan was pre-eminent. Then Mercur lived to illumine the pathway his great teacher had blazed. Military art and science have called on the Point for many a contribution. Military history has no finer classic than the volumes on the Russo-Turkish War of '78, by Francis Vinton Greene. The great war of our national life brought forth by scores biographies, histories of campaigns and corps, often vivid in description and ever thorough in detail. The memoirs of our greatest soldier, Grant, are matchless in their simplicity and directness, and almost Addisonian in purity of style. Sherman writes as he fought—brilliantly, eagerly, readily. Sheridan is well-nigh as simple and straightforward as Grant. Schofield is scholarly and polished. One cannot but wish that that loyal soul and noble spirit, Thomas, might have been persuaded to add his to other memoirs being penned before his most untimely death. War literature has been strengthened by works like Michie's on McClellan, Webb on Peninsula, Humphrey's terse and severely simple story of Grant's last campaign, by Porter's reminiscences of his great chief—by such volumes as those of Palfrey, Gordon, Longstreet, Fitz Hugh Lee, Vincent, Howard and "Joe" Wheeler—by the translations of Coppé. Astronomy has been the theme of Mitchell and Holden, chemistry and mineralogy of Tillman, law and court-martials of Renét, Davis and Ives; ordnance, arms and gunnery of Benton, Birnie, Blunt and Bruff; the Indians and the Plains, of Bourke, Dodge and Custer; their sign language has been expounded by Scott and Philo Clark; theology has captured Polk, Vinton and Totten, C.A.L.; tactics of the three arms called into the field Hardee and Casey, Upton, Cooke and Tidball. West Point and its history inspired many a graduate, notably our great superintendent and compiler, Cullum, adjutants like R. H. Hall and Boynton, writers such as Farrow, Reed and Hamilton. Our cavalry have had their loving chroniclers in Swift, Bates and Carter. Standard works on organization and tactics security and information we owe to Wagner; on foreign arms and armies to Hazen and Laselle; many a scholarly page to Closson; sketches by the score to Langdon, Lewis, Putnam and their comrades, old and young. Of editors we have as many as twenty-five, of authors over ninety as much as a quarter of a century ago, and it is almost impossible to name the number on the list to-day or to predict what our expansion into the opulence of the Orient may yet bring forth.

LITERATURE AND ART AT WEST POINT.

BY RICHARD HENRY SAVAGE.—1898.

"To sigh our reminiscences" is not fairly to judge the past or present of the Military Academy. As regards art, ethics, law, history and English, a study of the "new conditions" and the higher entrance examinations shows that marvels have been effected in vitalizing what will be soon a new model modern Academy. The effect of better preparation and more judicious courses should be very apparent in, say, twenty years.

From 1860 to 1870 was the "wobbly" period of West Point. Thirty-eight years ago I found there two years of war; the absence of the Southern cadets; the impending retirements of distinguished professors; a vicious system of appointments, and, as Volunteers could enter from eighteen to twenty-five, there was advantage taken of many "easy ways" to put men even over twenty-five into the Academy. Of this, the Department, and the Academic officers were innocent, as always. Competition, alternates, higher standards, have changed much. No one can fairly judge West Point's conditions of struggle from 1860 to 1870, the unrest of 1860 to '70—the "negro cadet period"—and compare the past with the newer methods and the broadening future of our great, special Military College.

Colleges have increased tenfold; "light, art and literature" have leaped into life over our vast country; journalism, travel and wealth giving special preparation sometimes send young men to West Point, "fit to leave it," save for the purely military course and its discipline. But even from the old times we have produced writers, orators, editors, novelists and poets, with clergymen of silver tongues, and now and then a statesman; Senators, Representatives and Governors, too. It is in the law of the courtroom that, as a rule, West Pointers have failed. Its literary course has been feeble, varying and stunted, yet native talent, the personal bias and acquired tastes, have brought about a respectable representation along our weakest lines.

The literary cadet, driven by iron routine, has developed nearly always in later life a surprising talent, considering the "light surface flowing." The library has grown by fits and starts, or mere generosity, and only now is being made really effective. It may seem a hide-bound rule, but "discussions among military men," save of professional routine, are as a rule disturbing and worse than useless.

The element of personality and subordination prevents the free use of opinion. The old "Dialectic Society" practically died under the strain of the war and the ante-bellum rivalries. The shows, "The books, à la Howitzer," and all that light product of West Point do not vary from the usual college mediocrity.

But the individual work of West Point men has produced nearly a thousand volumes, largely, of course, scientific, professional or even controversial.

Irregular graduations have more or less injured several representative classes. West Point is, and will remain, practical, special, executive and disciplinary. Its courses of scientific books, the work of graduates, for seventy years have been well-springs of pure intellect.

Still, we have the erratic Poe (our poet); in art, the incomparable Whistler, as names to conjure with. They were swayed by native ability and wildly insubordinate.

But, even in early days, we had—Dr. Francis Vinton, Father Deshon, Bishop Polk, General O. M. Mitchell, the really majestic Halleck, followed by G. L. Andrews, the all accomplished Horace Porter, Loomis Langdon, and Edward L. Holden.

Poe's Poems of 1831—Dr. Vinton's "Arthur Tremaine," (now rare) were followed by Porter's sincere "Cadet Life" and his able verses.

O. E. Wood's "West Point Scrap Book" was a creditable venture for a lieutenant; the novels of Captain Charles King and William J. Roe are a part of our literature. Charles King (with a wider field) would go

over the world, but "he is a soldier and a soldier's son." He leads down to Arthur Sherburne Hardy, diplomat, scholar and soldier, the man who in pure quality, is our "section marcher."

John Brisben Walker, editor, capitalist, inventor and lecturer, is only a law unto himself.

As orators, we have had General Meigs, O. M. Mitchell, Col. C. A. Woodruff, General Slocum, that admirable Crichton Horace Porter, and others—men of real eloquence.

The memoirs of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan and other great soldiers have a distinct literary flavor. General Custer was a successful magazine writer. Journalists, such as General Wilcox, Rufus King, Brady, Fitzsimmons and others; lawyers, like J. A. Dennison, Clayton, Andrews, Blair and Bacon, to say nothing of the successful Halleck; humorists (one bright star), the incomparable "John Phoenix"—the gallant Derby.

Halleck and Francis Vinton Greene have taken the highest ranks as writers in law and military history.

We have the prophet, Totten; the encyclopedist, Farrow. There has been the poetry of Poe; the "John Hay" verse of Porter; many occasional "bits" of merit, nay, even a volume of my own. This is a distinct result of dear old Prof. A. E. Church telling me that his "Calculus (Differential and Integral, I believe) was the very poetry of mathematics!" I took his word for it. I suppose it was!

I cannot go over the long roll of unaided achievement. The professional books of West Pointers have been a boon to technical education. What a roll!—Davies, Church, Mahan, Bartlett, Wheeler, Michie, Tillman, Mercur, Peck, Trowbridge, Bass, Febiger, and the rest! Colleges took away our Soule, Chaplin, Fletcher, Holden, Webb, Peck; Science claimed out Haupt, Hale, Griffin, Quinan, Herr and others—all men of literary talent. Bright men died in the field, whose later harvest was never reaped. Early death claimed Cobb, Vinton Goddard, Hun, Peter Price and many others. We had Moberly, Petrikon and other men of taste, like the scholarly Henry Metcalfe. In Art, beside the mysterious James Whistler, there were others of his cult—the Whipples, the Eastmans, Larneds, Poland, Farley and others of marked talent. General Grant was rarely gifted with pencil and brush. Delancey Kane was an artist by nature; millions spoiled him. Whipple, C. A., was an unearthy caricaturist. The life given to the new artistic instruction is a crown of glory to Larned. I was no artist! Professor Robert Weir threatened me with arrest for getting a Parrott gun of Dennison's Battery on the wrong side of the Chickahominy. I was drawing it, in sepia. I wanted a brevet, because it was really the side nearest the enemy! The gallant Colonel Farley drew it back for me. But for him it would have been there yet. We drew "Calamities," studies devised by the deeply regretted Professor Calame, of Geneva, Switzerland, and a lot of other old freak things.

Fechet (my fighting chum) got a gondola into the third-story window of a Palace on the Rialto. That gondola is still wedged there! So mote it be! Fechet (God bless him) is drawing things in Lusson with Franklin Bell after forty-one years of a really strenuous life.

Pour en finir—there has been a wonderfully rich harvest of general mental work. The period of "young officership" has been the least fertile. That seems to be the time of mentally going stale. Native talent with some, middle age with two others, aided by habits of study, observation and reflection, brings out later good work. Bonneville was one who really wrote a romance of the early plains.

E. C. Boynton's "History of West Point," Gen. J. B. Fry's writings, Colonel Farley's new book and Captain Chittenden's "Yellow Stone" and "Fur Trade" are all valuable. We have lost priceless memoirs which should have been written. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton could have lifted the veil on a thousand things. And I hope Governors Upham, Ames and Brodie, will yet give us their experiences "In the Chair." As Senators and Congressmen our graduates have failed, thank God, for lack of "pliability."

All the work of the old-timers should be collected. Cullum Hall is a museum of deeds, not words, but we have had our hewers of literature. General Grant's despatches, his last book (written in the jaws of death) are marvels. It is in politics, controversial law and public wrangling that we have failed. I consider Horace Porter and Francis Vinton Greene, H. W. Halleck, the electric W. T. Sherman, the polished C. P. Stone, Gen. E. S. Viele, Eugene Griffin and Irving Hale the equals in acquirement, wit and talent of any men ever sent out of American universities. And our literary remains, if all gathered together, would prove that it is only up to a certain point that the belles lettres writer needs the machine polish of a purely literary course.

In original talent—"John Phoenix" equaled Mark Twain and for the works of Poe—Robert Louis Stevenson, Bret Harte, Walt Whitman, there is no reason of a careful previous curriculum. It seems that the writer, like the orator and poet may be a natural product. Kilpatrick was an impassioned orator and a fine writer. He invented the phrase, "I don't care who fights the battles—let me write the despatches."

West Point, going into the diamond wedding of her centennial and practical recreation, can show a vast deal of original literary work! We, from '64 to '66, who met by stealth in Charley King's room will never forget the dainty minded Sherburne Hardy, (my first ideal), nor the versatile host King. As a literary bread winner for eleven years, I can see nothing that I brought away, save undying memories, and a capacity for sticking to work.

The famous "Sanscrit Var," I have forgotten, but I will never forget dear old Franklin Yeaton's explanation about "Holding Sword Improperly at Parade," nor his parody poem, "The Raving," which made all our superiors writhe. He died too young! The "Injins" fixed him too soon.

Seriously, there is a vein of literary gold, up there, now being worked on abler, better methods! I venture to hope, as "an old graduate," that West Point will always excel in deeds, and the straight sense of "Duty and Honor!" Acquirements gained early in youth, general polish, and the "journalistic" and "literary crase," with the sensible new examinations will send us, "superior cadets." Our literary "output" will broaden and improve.

I only hope, in the future wars, that the new graduates will follow in their literary records, the sincerity, simplicity and justice of the iron hearted Grant! I pray, that they will not become great military correspondents, "like recent stars," who have followed the campaigns in Cuba, Philippines, China and South Africa, by writing up things that never occurred, "in a devilishly fascinating manner!" And that public speaking may be sent as a rule, to join lost Charley Ross! Said an old Major to me once, "Lieutenant Savage—just put in the cold facts! If there's any lying to do, I'll put it in myself! You haven't got rank enough to attempt the fancy business as yet."

WEST POINT IN 1854.

BY LOOMIS L. LANGDON—1854.

Down to 1848 the Military Academy had been the favorite subject for the denunciations of demagogues in want of political capital. But General Scott, himself a citizen soldier, had pronounced such glowing eulogiums on the peculiarly valuable services of the graduates of the Military Academy who had served under him in the Mexican War, that for a time the blatant opposers of the Academy were silenced and after the close of the war a liberal appropriation had been secured from a wise and patriotic Congress for the building of suitable barracks for the cadets.

When I arrived at West Point in June, 1850—alas! it is over half a century ago—the new barracks, those now in use, provided for by the appropriation, were in course of construction. But the old buildings were, in part, still occupied. The "South Barracks," so called, then being slowly demolished, stood parallel to and a few yards in rear of what is now the east wing of the modern barracks. The South Barracks was a long, low one-story building with an attic, and a porch resting immediately on the ground. It was rotten from age and rat infested. The North Barracks was a three-story stone building, with an attic, and a "cock loft." It bordered on the left of the road going to the hotel, and about one hundred yards north of N. E. corner of the present barracks where the assembly or dancing room is now. Parallel to it and with the rear toward the road to the hotel was a range of latrines, the most conspicuous object in the foreground and always an object of innocent questioning.

The South Barracks was soon vacated by the cadets going into camp, and by the time the encampment was broken up these barracks had been wiped out off the face of the earth, and its former occupants housed in what is now the west wing of the modern buildings.

The old North Barracks survived nearly a year, and its last tenants were the class that graduated in June, 1850.

I was the "pleb." of Eugene A. Carr—that is, he was my predecessor from our Congressional district in Western New York, just as I was the predecessor of Francis L. Guenther, who was my "pleb." afterwards. As I arrived about June 1st and Carr did not leave till the 14th he had an opportunity for being kind to me, of which he availed himself.

I had many an interesting hour in the old North Barracks in the rooms of men who have since then won their golden spurs and gone to the reward of good and patriotic soldiers. In those days cadets were prohibited smoking and the now prevalent and fiendish cigarette had not invaded the Academy. One of the graduating class gave me a receptacle for pipes and smoking tobacco that was specially constructed to evade the scrutiny of the officers who made daily inspection of quarters. This curious affair was made out of a "Blair's Rhetoric," one of the text books, and, by the way, a better book has never been published. It was a large, thick book, inferior in size only to a family Bible. By pasting the edges of all the leaves together and with a sharp knife cutting out a hollow inside the edges, there was ample space left for two short pipes and a month's supply of tobacco. Of course, when the cover was closed it was as innocent looking a volume as could be seen among the books that were on the student's table—not only that, but it had the appearance of being very often consulted.

Among the tactical officers—now called "Tacs"—that is to say, the Army officers who have charge of the drilling and discipline of the four companies of cadets, was an infantry lieutenant by the name of Baker. He was very like what is now known as a dude. I had not been there many days when I was surprised by hearing him spoken of as "Betsy Baker." The lamented Henry Clitz, who after the great Rebellion and while he was a colonel of infantry, unaccountably disappeared and was by some thought to have been drowned in the Niagara Falls, was a lieutenant having charge of Company B of the Cadet Battalion. He was always spoken of, though affectionately, as "Susan" Clitz.

The infantry lieutenant having charge of Company D, and who years afterwards became a brigadier general in the Southern Army, was named "Rum" J.—on account of his Bardolphian nose and the rich coloring of his facial mahogany.

That reminds me of another "Tac," since those far-off days, whom the cadets, by a strange contradiction of terms, impudently named "The Dew Point," because he never seemed to them quite up to the water mark. Both these officers were excellent instructors, none better.

One of my class mates was Levi L. Wade, from Tennessee. He was a great, healthy, strongly built, good natured young man, who managed to bear up with resignation under the nickname of "Babe" Wade. Poor fellow! while he completed his four years' course and received his diploma he had contracted a cancerous disease and, not being able to pass the final medical examination was not given a commission. He died about two months after graduating. There was a similar case in the person of a young man whose name, I believe, was Hight, in the class above ours. He met with some accident or a disease developed, making it necessary to amputate his leg in the very first year of the course. He received his diploma but no commission.

Pegram, of my class, was "Johnny" Pegram. He was mortally wounded at Petersburg, while gallantly leading a division of our friends on the other side.

Fender, killed at Gettysburg, was known in the corps as "Polly" Fender, his baptismal names being William Dorsey.

Frederick L. Childs, of the class below ours, was nicknamed "Les Infant" by his room-mate, the eccentric James McNeal Whistler.

Speaking of Whistler, there was a curious story told of the way he didn't pass his examination, after remaining at the Academy three years. The subject given him in chemistry to discuss before the Academic Board was "Silica," which constitutes eight per cent. of the solid matter of our earth. Whistler, it was said, in perfect innocence of the subject, but with his characteristically charming manner, described silica as an "elastic gas," or "a saponifiable fat." The young ladies in the audience smiled approval, but the stern Academic Board dispensed with Whistler's further valuable services at the Military Academy. He found employment for a time in the U. S. Coast Survey at Washington, but finding that his compensation "hardly paid for his gloves," he went to London and years afterwards made a reputation as a painter, enlivening his career by a suit for libel against the immortal Ruskin and by his success otherwise in "the gentle art of making enemies."

Edgar O'Connor, of the class of '49, was called "Paddy" for short. He had just enough brogue to make him interesting. In those days the fireplaces in the

cadets' rooms were used only for ventilation and the storage of the tin "camp candle box," containing cleaning materials. The zinc fireboards never closed the fireplaces but were ordered to be kept lying on the floor—I suppose they are there yet! Well, one bright, sunny forenoon "Paddy" got restless and proceeded to make a morning call on two of his comrades across the hall. It was during study hours, and, of course, against the rules to be out of his room at such a time. He had not been very long with his friends when the inspecting officer was heard coming up the stairs—Paddy's retreat across the hall was cut off—He darted for the fire-place and pulled up the fire board after him, hoping the inspector would not notice the unusual arrangement or disarrangement of the simple furniture of the room. The inspector protracted his visit, Paddy meanwhile holding on to the fireboard that concealed his presence. At length he became impatient and tipping the fireboard gently over a couple of inches, asked, in a stage whisper: "B'ys, is he gone yet?" The inspector, recognizing his voice, replied for the "B'ys": "No, Mr. O'Connor; come out of that and go to your room, sir!"

ECHOES OF THE PAST.

BY SAMUEL B. MCINTIRE—1862.

It was in the month of June, when, fresh from the State of Minnesota, I, its first cadet, landed at West Point and having interviewed the Post Adjutant as to my age, birthplace and present residence, he directed me to the superintendent, Colonel Delafield. Among other questions, the Colonel asked me if there were any educational facilities in Minnesota, to which I replied in the negative, but that I had been to school some in Massachusetts previous to going west, whereat he retorted sharply, that some would not do, thereby conveying the impression that I was already as good as "found."

Our conversation ended, the Colonel directed me to the Commandant whose quarters lay beyond, in a tent, and between Cadet Camp and the Hudson that rolled at the foot of the rocky shore below, and near the spot where the "plebe" takes his first night on guard, only to be removed therefrom, on a wheelbarrow, dumped over and down the steep embankment, a lone listener to the mournful thump of the paddle wheels of some passing steamboat.

Upon entering the cadet camp, the grounds of Company "A," I was besieged by a number of "Old cadets." One, on being told I was from Minnesota, glancing down at my rough cowhide boots, inquired if I walked all the way. Another said he might want to "run it," and asked what I would take for my suit of clothes, "cits," as he called them. The questioner being a little fellow and I fully six feet tall struck me as so ridiculous that I smiled, whereupon I was admonished against such levity, especially in the presence of an old cadet, who I must understand was a greater man than even the father of his country.

Another asked me if I could see the fly that had just lit near the top of yonder flag staff, and when I said no, he gravely said and in a sympathetic tone, "then you will never 'pass.'" Finally a first classman came to my relief, and in consideration of my good nature—a safe example for all plebes to follow—took me in hand and directed me to the Commandant's tent, whereupon I passed on, and soon stood in the presence of Colonel Hardee, later of Confederate fame, and as he sat at his desk, pen in hand, dressed in uniform, his handsome face turned toward me, his dark eyes seemingly full of kindness, I thought I never beheld a finer specimen of manhood; tall and slender, he looked every inch a soldier. He spoke words of encouragement, and when I "passed," he was pleased, and more than once while at squad drill on the plain, he approached and asked me how I was "getting on," thereby showing the contrast in kindness toward me, as between the commandant and the superintendent, yet the one was from the North, the other from the South.

When Colonel Hardee left the Point for other duty, I felt as though I had lost my best friend. Several other officers, in my time, held the position of Commandant of Cadets and among them Col. John F. Reynolds, afterwards general, and killed on the first day of the great battle of Gettysburg. The cadets had no love for the Colonel, on the contrary the most of them hated him, even called him harsh names, and all because he would steal upon them unawares, and "hive" them in the very midst of a royal time in making "hash," visiting during called to quarters, or, when "running it," after taps, detect the absentees. For his vigilance and to pay him back in part, the cadets took delight, at drill or parade, in catching the colonel giving a wrong command, and when he did so instantly in a loud clear voice would come from the cadet Captains, "Stand fast," whereupon the Colonel would become nettled, especially if there were present a crowd of ladies, whose sympathies were always on the side of the cadets as against the officers.

During my stay at the Point, Dennis Mahan was the professor of engineering. Feeble in body, and being nervously inclined, should a cadet at recitation, in a thoughtless moment, drop into an unamiable position the professor would promptly remind the offender, and in no uncertain tone of voice, to "take the position of a soldier," adding that "the body at attention, so would be the mind."

Albert Church was professor of "Math," a little man, but in figures as brisk as a frosty morn, as many a cadet found to his sorrow, especially, if the standing in his class lay at the tail end of the "immortals."

William Bartlett was professor of "Phil." and his keen eye beneath a bushy head of hair is still fresh in my memory, and his stealthy entrance into the section room was often the prelude to a "zero" instead of a "max," on the part of some rattled cadet.

Henry Kendrick was professor of "Kim," and the unique manner and peculiar tone of voice in which he gave out the lesson for the following day must have been seen and heard to be appreciated.

Patrice de Janon was professor of Spanish and, not being a graduate, many were the tricks played upon him by the cadets, a couple of whom came very near being dismissed the Academy; only the kind heart of the Spaniard saved them.

Hyacinth Agnel was professor of French and, although not a graduate, his courtly manners and dignified bearing warned the cadets that he was a man not to be trifled with.

Among the instructors, under the professors, were the now Generals Schofield and Howard, gentlemen of high character and soldiers in the broadest sense of the word as their record during the Rebellion fully proves. As now so then, both were Christians, the latter even at the time of which I write, being the leader of a class of cadets in the good work.

W. B. Hazen, whose widow is now Mrs. George Dewey,

was instructor in infantry, and as easy going as he was brave.

One Sunday morning at inspection, after looking your humble servant over from front to rear, he turned to the cadet captain of my company, and with a merry twinkle in his eye said: "Report Mr. ——— for being generally out of order," and I guess I was out of order, at least I felt so, having the night before "run it" to Buttermilk Falls in quest of a good supper at George's.

Robert Williams, who married the widow of Stephen A. Douglas, was instructor in Cavalry, and well do I remember his soldierly bearing and deep stentorian voice, bass in volume, as it rang out and over the tan bark of the riding hall, something like this: "Halt! Mr. ——— you ride like a split stick, dismount and go to your quarters," which, though not so intended, was a relief to the cadet thus ordered, as he was sore, even unto going to the hospital.

When I attended the Academy, among other cadets who later rose to fame, were Merritt, Custer, Wheeler and Kilpatrick.

As a cadet Custer was jovial, well liked, cared little for books, took many risks at being "found," but managed to "pull through," and do splendid service for the old flag.

Hazing, or "dev'ling" as it was then called, was in full blast when I entered the Academy, and continued unabated during my stay there, and I never experienced or witnessed any bad effects therefrom, on the contrary, I thought and still think, the dev'ling I got did me a "power" of good, took the "kinks" out of me, and I observed that the same kind of medicine administered to other plebes proved equally beneficial, demolishing caste and bringing all to the same level whatever their previous social or financial standing; although neither "tabasco sauce" nor "eagling" were then in vogue at the Point, they and other equally plebian terrors having been invented since my time.

Custer was an adept at dev'ling, and if a fight was on between two cadets, he was generally there, all aglow with excitement, right in his element, yet I never knew him to be either of the principals to such an encounter; he preferred to stand back and urge others on, but as an officer this trait was reversed.

Merritt was more dignified and took little interest in "running it on" plebes and less in the fisticuff encounters. He was just the opposite to Custer in disposition, less rash and more considerate; planned before "going in," a foresight lacking in Custer and which cost him his life.

Kilpatrick or "Kil" as he was called at the Point, was the orator of his class, was prone to be vain, yet in war he proved himself a fighter, and such a "hustler" on the march that he was nicknamed "kill cavalry."

Horace Porter, now Ambassador to France, was also a cadet in my time. He wrote a poem entitled "West Point Life," which, in the presence of the corps and many visitors, was read in grand style, both in voice and gesture, by Cadet Garnett. It brought down the house, as the saying is; Garnett later joining the "Lost Cause."

I remember well young Cushing as a cadet, he who fell at the post of duty in helping to repel the famous charge of Pickett, but Webb who also breathed the storm of iron hail on that memorable day still lives; such is fate, yet how little do the rising generation realize the tremendous stake involved, and the great work then and there accomplished in the repulse of that desperate charge.

I remember, too, young Hazlett as a cadet, also killed at Gettysburg, and while bending over the lifeless form of his friend, General Webb who but a moment before had fallen, a victim to the enemy's bullet.

But why prolong the list of the gallant dead; it only adds to the sadness of the past and dulls the pleasures of the present.

Every class at the Point numbers among its members cadets, who, from one cause or another, have fastened upon them by their comrades a nickname which they carry through life.

In my time the tallest man was called "Lengthy"; the most effeminate "Sis," one of those thus nicknamed was the son of one of the commanders of the Army of the Potomac.

The oldest cadet in my class, at least he who looked the oldest, was called "Dad"; another "Wang," but why I know not, unless it was from the peculiar formation of his face.

One cadet, from his heavy build and logy motion, was called "Battalion," and often in crossing the area of barracks or emerging through the Sally Port, might be heard the remark: "there goes the Battalion," followed by the command: "Halt Battalion;" and to which the cadet addressed took no heed but passed on, his always good nature not the least ruffled. I think "Battalion" belonged to Custer's class, at any rate, he grew noted at the Point, but since seems to have lost himself in the great shuffle of life.

During the excitement incident to the prospect of war between the North and the South, a rumor gained credence among the West Point authorities that a clash between the Southern and radical Northern cadets was imminent, that blood might be spilt; indeed so wrought up were the authorities over the anticipated outbreak, that the Commandant in the silence of his sanctum over the guard-house, penned and issued an order, or rather a request, that the cadets refrain from all discussion of the war-like situation, then the whole topic of conversation both in and out of the Academy.

The order was wholly unnecessary, for, although there existed a bitter feeling between the rash cadets of the South and the rabid cadets of the North, yet at no time did either side contemplate a resort to arms. Still, such might have been the result, and when informed of their groundless fear, the authorities were highly pleased, and complimented the cadets on their good behavior under such trying circumstances, and when the whole country was foaming with anger and hate.

When the war between the States became an established fact, in one day, some thirty cadets from the South left the Point to join the cause of secession. The parting took place in the mess hall, and it was indeed a sad good-by. A scene that now rises up before and carries us back to that manhood which has since drifted into age. A scene in which many of the participants therein have since fallen in battle or have been cut down by disease incident to the war.

In saying farewell to us cadets of the North, tears trickled from the eve down the cheek of the noble fellows from the South. The last spark of animosity disappeared in the friendly clasp of the hand. The Southern boys were loath to go, but the love of home and the ties of kindred outweighed their desire to stay.

During my cadetship some of the then noted men of the Nation visited West Point, and among them Jefferson Davis, at that time United States Senator. I can see him now in my mind's eye, as with hands clasped behind him and head bowed, he slowly trod the walk that skirted the parade ground.

Simon Cameron, the first Secretary of War under

Abraham Lincoln, also paid us a visit, and delivered an address to the cadets, his theme being "Little Mac," the then Commander-in-Chief of the Army, citing the youth of Little Mac, his rapid rise both in rank and fame, and holding him up as an example to follow, even hinting that some day one of us might be Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Cameron was of slight build and as spare as a rail, seemingly only bone and skin, and I wondered as I gazed upon him, how so frail a man could master the then enormous duties devolving upon the Secretary of War.

General Scott was a frequent visitor at the Point, and upon him the cadets looked as a father. In stature, the general was a giant, and at parade when surrounded by the other officers of the post, he towered above them all; his immense height made them look small indeed. When "toggled up" in full uniform, sword, sash and plume, he was a sight to behold, and one which was apt to leave the impression on the mind of some, that he was trying "to overdo the thing."

The present King of England, then the Prince of Wales, in 1860, honored us with his presence, and as he passed on foot in front of the cadets drawn up in line for his express benefit and inspection, all of us boys had a good view of the future ruler of Great Britain. I, for one, must say that I was not very deeply impressed with the general appearance of his Royal Highness. He was then a tall, slender lad, with shoulders slightly stooped, and moved like one either sick, tired or lazy, and I noticed as he passed before us he looked neither to the right nor left, but downward, his eyes resting upon the ground, as if in search of something he had lost.

His face wore an expression of sadness and was pale; indeed, his whole "make up" was in wide contrast to the ruddy cheeks and robust constitution of the cadets who had turned out in his honor.

His stay at the Point was brief, much to the disappointment of the cadets, who longed to entertain him at their quarters and "mess," and quiz him as to the way of "doing things" over yonder by those of royal blood, but his escort, the "Duke," must have "smelt a mouse," and hustled the lad away.

The graduates now living and who were then cadets at the Academy cannot fail to recall the following incident: On Sunday, the 21st day of July, 1861, as the corps of cadets was marching from the camp to the mess hall for supper, and when about midway the plain, suddenly and with startling effect, the whole heavens, from horizon to apex, became as red as blood, encompassing the earth, as it were, with dome of fire.

The strange phenomenon was to us a mystery, and later in the evening formed the sole subject of conversation among the cadets; nor was the mystery solved until the following morn, when the news reached the Point that the day before and at the very hour of the phenomenon, a battle was raging between the troops of the North and the South, and the red glow of the heavens, with truth foretold to the world the blood that was to flow, ere the great conflict inaugurated on the plains of Manassas was ended and peace again return.

GEORGE HORATIO DERBY—PHOENIX.

George Horatio Derby (1846), the literary wit of the Academy, was a native of Dedham, Mass., where he was born April 3, 1823, graduating in 1846, and died in New York May 15, 1861, from softening of the brain, following a sun stroke. He served in the Topographical Engineers and afterward in the Corps of Engineers. He took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, and was brevetted for gallant and meritorious services at Cerro Gordo, where he was severely wounded. He revealed his peculiar vein of humor while on duty in the Department of California, 1853-9, publishing in the local paper his squibs over the signatures of "John Phoenix" and "J. P. Squibb." These were afterward gathered together into two volumes, "The Squibb Papers," 1859, and "Phoenixiana" (1862).

Much of what Derby wrote was so full of local color that it has lost its interest except for those familiar with the scenes and circumstances with which his wit was associated. One of his best things is his "Official Report of a Military Survey and Reconnaissance of the Route from San Francisco to the Mission of Dolores," which is a burlesque upon the grave conclusions drawn in similar documents from imperfect observations. That the satire came near the truth is shown by the fact that the Emperor Napoleon III. once paid out of his imperial purse for publishing what purported to be a series of rude pictures illustrating Indian customs and superstitions. After it had been published with learned notes by a savant, a member of the French Academy, we believe, it was discovered that it was nothing but a scrap book containing extremely rude and sometimes vulgar and obscene drawings by a German lad whose family had emigrated to this country. The edition was hastily withdrawn from circulation, and high prices are paid for copies that occasionally come on the market. The natives discovered by Phoenix on his march from San Francisco to Mission Dolores are thus described by "Dr. Bigguns," the scientific man of the expedition: "Kearney Street native; name, Bill; height, two feet nine inches; hair, white; complexion, dirt color; eyes, blue; no front teeth; opal at extremity of nose; dress a basquine of bluish bombazine, with two gussets, ornamented down the front with crochet work of molasses candy, three buttons on one side and eight button-holes on the other; leggings of towcloth, fringed at the bottoms, and permitting free ventilation behind; one shoe and one boot; occupation, erecting small pyramids of dirt and water; when asked what they were, replied 'pies' (word in Spanish, meaning feet—supposed they might be the feet or foundation of some barbarian structure); religious belief, obscure; when asked who made him, replied 'Par' (supposed to be the name of one of their principal deities)."

Another of the conceits of Phoenix was his system of English grammar, according to which the exact force to be given to an adjective expression was indicated by numerals from 1 to 100. This article thus concludes: "P. S.—I regret to add that having just read this article to Mrs. Phoenix, and asked her opinion thereon, she replied that 'if a first-rate magazine article were represented by 100, she should judge this to be about 13; or if the quintessence of stupidity were 100, she should take this to be in the neighborhood of 96.' This, as a criticism, is perhaps a little discouraging, but as an exemplification of the merits of my system it is exceedingly flattering. How could she, I should like to know, in ordinary language, have given so exact and

truthful an idea; how expressed so forcibly her opinion (which, of course, differs from mine) on the subject."

Then there is Phoenix's "Musical Review Extraordinary" of an "Ode Symphonic par James Tarbox," who describes the Plains, after the usual methods of musical expression. "The sandy nature of the soil, sparsely dotted with bunches of cactus and artemisia; the extended view, flat and unbroken, to the horizon, save by the rising smoke in the extreme verge, denoting the vicinity of a Pi Utah village, are represented by the bass drum. Rapid fiddling by an intoxicated Teuton, with an atrocious breath, brings up to the musical imagination a train from Pike County, with seven families arrayed in butternut, with seventeen larefooted, dusty and ill-smelling butternut children. The music was so vivid and lifelike a representation of the encampment that a lady sitting near us involuntarily exclaimed at a certain passage, 'Thar, that pork's burning.' A night attack by the Pi Utahs, their repulse and the exact number killed and wounded, are faithfully given in the language of music.

In the lessons in astronomy, Copernicus is described as deriving his name from the "co" in the title of his father's firm, Daniel Pernicus & Co., wool dealers. The difficulty of communication with Mercury will probably, "we are told, prevent its ever being selected as a Military Post, though it possesses many advantages for that purpose, being extremely inaccessible, inconvenient, and doubtless singularly uncomfortable."

As to the moon, we are told that if any one from our planet succeeds in reaching it, "it will probably be a woman, as the sex will never cease making an exertion for that purpose as long as there is a man in it."

This is Phoenix's antidote for fleas: On feeling a bite, "thrust the part bitten immediately into boiling water. The heat of the water destroys the insect and instantly removes the pain of the bite."

The story is well known of the trick Phoenix played upon the editor of the San Diego Herald, when as a locum tenens during the absence of the editor he changed the politics of the paper, but filled it so full of fun that its circulation was largely increased.

As a reporter, Phoenix attended a meeting of the "Ladies' Relief Society," "incited by a laudable curiosity to ascertain what on earth the ladies desired to be relieved from." He soon learned, when he was discovered in hiding, and a chorus of shrill voices shouted "Put him out!"

And then is the story of Phoenix shouting "Good-bye, Muggins" to the passengers on a departing steamer, none of whom he knew, and being replied to by a shabby man, much inebriated, who, swinging his rimless hat, shouted "Good-bye, my brother." "Not particularly elated at this recognition, I tried it again, with 'Good-bye, Colonel,' whereat thirty-four respectable gentlemen took off their hats."

And this of old Col. Tom S.—of the Infantry, who, following his usual habit of thinking aloud when in church, exclaims unconsciously, when the minister made a mistake in the psalm for the day, "The 17th day of the month, by Jupiter." The clergyman immediately corrected himself. Then the propriety of the assembly was immediately disturbed by another thought from old Tom, who in the same deep tone remarked, "Had him there!"

"BENNY HAVENS, OH!"

The courtesy of Major E. K. Russell, U.S.A., explains to me the line, "No more he'll sing Petite Coquille," or "Benny Havens, Oh! The old song will be 'en evidence' at the approaching Centennial. It appears "Coquille" is a charming little island in Lake Ponchartrain, La., celebrated in the song composed by Lieut. O'Brien, 8th U.S. Inf., who, like the gallant Crawford, and that superb man, Leonard Wood, gave up the scalpel for the sword. The song, "Our Island of Shells," was sung to the tune of "The Lighthouse." O'Brien died at Tampa in the forties in the flower of his youth. Fort Pike is on Coquille, and many a jolly time was had there in the old "Charley O'Malley" days. The Military and Naval Magazine, vol. 1, p. 12, has a description of the island (1833). From 1833 to 1834 eight installments of Dr. Vinton's novel, "Arthur Tremaine; A Story of Cadet Life," appeared in that magazine. This rare work should be rescued and reprinted by some one, to show the "Old Cadet Life." It begins p. 267, January, 1834. It can be found in Congressional Library, Astor Library, or dug out from the recesses of the West Point Library, soon to be "a thing of beauty" under Dr. E. M. Holden's able management. This may be of interest to the young men! It has stumped me often.

R. H. SAVAGE, '68.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CADET LIFE.

"An Old Dragoon," writing for a Richmond paper, says:

"The first cadet I ever heard give the word of command was Sidney Johnson, and the impression his appearance made on me is as clear and distinct now as it was then. His stalwart form and well-developed muscles gave him an appearance of great strength, while his gentle manners and benevolent countenance indicated a man of the tenderest affections. Hard to arouse to anger, he was ever ready to espouse the cause of the oppressed. His noble nature endeared him to his fellow cadets and his associates in after life.

"Leonidas Polk, tall and straight as an arrow, was the orderly sergeant of my company. Scrupulously strict in the discharge of his duties, retiring in his manners, and a devout member even then of the Episcopal Church, he invariably commanded the respect of us all. "Jefferson Davis was distinguished in the corps for his manly bearing, his high-toned and lofty character. His figure was very soldier-like and rather robust; his step springy, resembling the tread of an Indian brave on the war-path.

"Robert E. Lee held the two offices in the corps usually filled by the best soldiers of the class—sergeant major and adjutant. He discharged the duties of these offices with zeal and fidelity. His personal appearance surpassed in manly beauty that of any other cadet in the corps. Though firm in his position and perfectly erect, he had none of the stiffness so often assumed by men who affect to be very strict in their ideas of what is military. His limbs, beautiful and symmetrical, looked as though they had come from a turning lathe; his step was as elastic as if he spurned the ground upon which he trod. He was noted among his class-mates as a great student, and as having passed through the trying ordeal of a military school without a single demerit mark. (I generally got one hundred and fifty a year). During Bob Lee's stay at West Point, I am satisfied he never swore an oath, tasted a drop of ardent

spirits, nor used the weed in any shape or form. The same virtue of abstinence may be attributed to Charles Mason; but I think Charley occasionally let slip an oath, at least he looked as if he did. Mason, who early left the Army, was ip Lee's class, and intellectually had no superior at West Point.

"Another prominent cadet in Lee's class was B. W. Brice. He was high up as a soldier, but low down as a student; very handsome, full of wit and humor, and always ready for fun and frolic. Everybody liked him, and was very glad to call Ben Brice his friend. He was of 'our set,' and, considering the circumstances, it is wonderful he ever reached the office of Paymaster General, U.S.A.

"Joseph E. Johnston had a great deal of the military spirit which prevailed the corps and which was infused by Major Worth. He was not remarkable for his studious habits, and belonged to a fast set, of which I myself was an active member. Few of that set escaped arrest, confinement and court-martial. Joe Johnston was one of these genial spirits that gave zest to a cadet's life. Full of ambition and a desire to excel, he was yet ever ready to join a scouting party to Buttermilk Falls, the residence of the immortal Benny Havens. His appearance was very military, and when under arms, no man looked more the soldier. He was very expert in the manual of arms, and carried his musket so perpendicular that it leaned a little too much to the front. Though we recognized his talents then, we little dreamed that he had the military genius he has since displayed as a commander.

"John B. Magruder was perhaps the most elegant and distinguished cadet at the Academy in that day, and I do not believe West Point has ever had his equal. He was a first-rate soldier, of fine appearance, and very strict when on duty as officer of the day, never failing to report the slightest violation of regulations, even though the delinquent was his most intimate friend and room-mate. This trait in his character I have reason to know from personal experience. John was for the corps the 'arbiter of things elegant, the glass of fashion.'

"There was one other cadet at the Point with me, whom I must not omit to mention as a remarkable man, and one who has since been very conspicuous. I refer to Lucius B. Northrup, Commissary General of the Confederate States during the Civil War. Dodge's famous expedition, many years ago, on the Plains lead out into a country that was then an unknown land, and broken upon as a sort of terra incognita, Northrup was an officer in the expedition. Dodge's object was to negotiate with the Indians and conciliate them. But as he advanced into the country, the Indians all fled at his approach. The army would see them at a distance, on the top of hills, watching their progress; but Mr. Redskin would disappear as the 'pale faces' came up. All hopes at negotiation seemed fruitless; you could not get a palaver with them; nothing would induce them to come into our camp. Finally Northrup told General Dodge he would bring an Indian in. He rode a magnificent blooded mare of great speed and endurance. The next morning, before day, Northrup started out in advance of the column, and made a long detour. At the usual hour the column marched. As they advanced they saw an Indian on his fleet little pony, with his lance, watching their progress from the top of a distant hill. Suddenly Mr. Redskin darted like an arrow from a bow down the side of the hill, his little pony at full speed, running across the front of the column, and presently Northrup appeared after Mr. Indian with a sharp stick, and riding as hard as he could go. He had got in the rear of the Indian, and was going to catch him by running him down. The chase was very exciting, for we could see the whole of it. Finally the blooded mare of Northrup brought Mr. Indian's pony to a stand. Of course Redskin was frightened out of his wits at being thus run down and overtaken, and expected immediate death and scalping. Lieutenant Northrup brought his prize safely into camp, where General Dodge, instead of killing, roasting and eating him, as he expected, gave him plenty to eat and drink, made him presents, and then, after explaining what he wanted with the Indians, let him go. After that incident there was no difficulty in having interviews with the Indians, and General Dodge accomplished his negotiations.

In the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "W. R. H." says: "Among those who were at the Academy in my time were Pemberton, Bragg, Beauregard, Thomas, Halleck, Hardee, McDowell, Meigs and A. J. Smith. The late Major Turner and Bob Renick, of this city, both were there. I remember Pemberton as a handsome boy with black curly hair, genial, companionable, and with a decided talent for drawing and painting. Possibly he would have made a greater name as an artist than he did as a soldier. He was a Philadelphian, and married a young lady from Norfolk, Va., and during the late war he linked his fortunes with the South.

"Thomas was a martial-looking young man, about 6 feet, 2 inches. As he and I were the biggest in the class, he was my file leader for about two years. There was no nonsense about him. He attended strictly to business and was a model soldier. A Virginian by birth, he married a Troy girl, and when the war came on he took the Union side. Rather suggestive of the influence of a wife. However, Bob Chilton, Lee's adjutant general, was a Southern man who married a Michigan girl, the daughter of Governor Mason, and she was rather the more rebellious of the two, but her ancestors were Virginians, which may account for it.

"Bragg prided himself on being the ugliest man in the corps. He was a reckless and daring fellow, who was always ready for any sort of a racket. He was one of the few who were addicted to nocturnal excursions to Benny Haven's ranch, and many were the hair-breadth escapes, he and the other frisky ones had in getting back to quarters after a jolly time at 'Benny Havens, Oh!'

"McDowell was called the fat boy, and from his sobriquet you may know he was good-natured. I think it was Josh Billings who said, 'You never heard of a fat man committing murder; no, indeed. A fat man never kills anything that isn't good to eat.' McDowell made a good soldier, nevertheless. He, too, married a girl from Troy. The way it happened that so many officers were captured by the fair Trojans, they were on General Wood's staff, and he lived there, and during the piping times of peace they fell into the snares of the Troy girls.

"Hardee was, to use a current expression, a good deal of a dude. He thought more of his shape than his books. His reputation came largely from the system of tactics which bore his name. He was a pet of Jeff Davis, who, as a Secretary of War, appointed him on a board of officers to translate the tactics from the French—from whence comes our military science, taking care that he should be the ranking officer. So the work took Hardee's name, although the credit be-

longed to Benet who was, I think, of French extraction and a good scholar.

"Halleck came of an obscure family, but he was studious and scholarly, and finally married one of the Hamiltons, which set him on the top shelf socially.

"Beauregard was French all over. He looked like a Gaul, acted like a Gaul, and his extraction stuck out every way. He was an excellent student and graduated with high honors.

"Meigs was, in my opinion, one of the ablest men in the Army, and his career as a cadet gave promise of a brilliant future."

REPORTS FROM THE CLASSES.

THE CLASS OF 1837.

Jubal A. Early, 1837, wore his Confederate gray winter and summer to the end and with it a white slouch hat of the finest texture. These with his snowy white beard made him a notable figure. He was always accompanied by his body servant, a negro known as Old Charles. Early always kept Charles well supplied with liquor but would not allow him to frequent negro resorts, saying that he must drink where "gentlemen were served." "Charles," the General is said to have remarked on several occasions, "if ever I hear of your drinking at a negro saloon or where negroes get drinks I will kill you, blank you." General Early was also anxious to kill General Mahone at the end of an acrimonious correspondence with him. He proposed a duel in a locked room which was not to be opened until the next day, the weapons to be double-barreled shot guns, loaded to the muzzle, with a table dividing the duellists. General Early was to the last an unreconstructed rebel, as is shown by a story told of a remark made by General Longstreet to the ex-Confederate Cavalry leader, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who is now on the retired list of our Army. "Joe," said Longstreet, "I have only one wish. 'What is that?' asked Wheeler. 'I want to get into hell about half an hour ahead of you and hear old Jubal Early's remarks when you come along wearing that blue uniform.'"

THE CLASS OF 1842—BY J. STEWART.

The stripes on the pants in my day were of black velvet, but when Major Delafield was Superintendent he thought velvet an extravagance and black cloth was substituted, but with the understanding that the velvet stripes in use might be used until worn out. It was astonishing how those stripes lasted—the velvet must have been of a superior quality. The Major was, to put it mildly, not very popular, either with cadets or officers. After he left an Irish janitor said that "when the Major went down to the wharf to leave the Pint he was followed by many a dry eye."

One of our class was extremely careless in his dress and on one occasion his appearance was so disreputable in the section-room that Lieutenant Roberts, assistant instructor of mathematics, told him to go to his quarters and see if he could not make a better appearance. The cadet left, and we knew that fun was coming, and it came. When he returned he had good clothing, velvet stripes, shoes nicely polished, bosom filled with ruffles of the most gorgeous kind, and ruffles to match at the waistbands, falling over his hands inclosed in white kid gloves. He took his seat in the most unconcerned manner. Poor Roberts—"Little Joe" as he was affectionately called—turned as red in the face as the stripes on his pants, or as a piece of sealing wax, and dismissed the lecture at once. This gave us a short recitation, and the opportunity to relieve ourselves of the laughter with which we were almost bursting.

One Friday evening when delinquencies were being published the Adjutant read out, "Fish scales out of order on the 6th,"—the brass scales on his dress cap. This created so much fun at Fish's expense that after he graduated he wrote his name Fische, whereupon he was called Fisher. He then had his name changed by an act of the Legislature to Sewell L. Fremont.

General Sykes was small as a boy, and was always called "Sallie" Sykes. When addressed in that way after graduation, he told his friends that that was permissible when he was a cadet but that now he was an officer and it must be stopped—and it was stopped.

My own nickname was "Jasper." On our first muster, August 31, 1838, my name was so entered through mistake.

Baker was naturally called "Betsy." Under the ministrations of the Rev. Dr. Parks (Martin P. Parks), himself a graduate, and one of the best men that ever lived, quite a movement in the direction of religion was made in the corps. It was about the time of the Pusey movement in England, and Mr. Parks himself was somewhat high church in his views. Quite a number of cadets joined the Episcopal Church, but some of them went over at last to Rome.

CLASS OF 1843—BY S. G. MERCK.

Isaac F. Quimby, of our class, was known as "Hyken." U. S. Grant as "Uncle Sam," Rufus Ingalls as "Yankee," because of his genial disposition, kind heart and good fellowship. F. T. Dent, Grant's brother-in-law, was known as "Jeremy Diddler," and what gave rise to the name I do not know. H. R. Selden had the name of "Tap" as a prefix to his name, arising perhaps from it being a signal to extinguish lights. Selden had a remarkable talent for music. The West Point band had been practising to play a new grand march. The evening it was first played on parade "Tap" went to his room, took up his flute and played the march. When we marched to supper we left him in his room enjoying his music alone.

After General Scott captured the City of Mexico, Colonel Childs was placed in command of the troops in Puebla. Among the officers there were Major H. L. Kendrick and Lieutenant Selden. Kendrick was assistant professor of chemistry, dry in humor, quaint in speech, he won all hearts. After the fall of the city, Santa Anna hovered around Puebla with a large command of Cavalry, keeping Colonel Childs in a state of alarm. In one of the forts Kendrick commanded and Selden under him. One morning the enemy was reported rapidly advancing on the fort. Childs rushed to the fort, shouting to Kendrick "The crisis is coming—the crisis is coming! Why don't you fire?" Kendrick turned to Selden and quietly said: "Mr. Selden, commence firing." Selden asked: "What am I to fire at?" "Oh, fire at the crisis." So Selden guns thudded at the crisis. The Mexican history mentions this firing before Santa Anna made his appearance.

M. de Lafayette Caldwell was a cadet in our class, appointed from N. C.; a bright boy of barely sixteen, called "Tar Heels." He was bright and mischievous. He was sent to West Point against his will, and de-

clared he would not stay there. He would not study, so he was soon transferred to the "Immortal" section.

In the section room at recitations he afforded us more amusement than a clown in a circus.

Many a truth is spoken in jest. When Franklin Pierce was appointed a general in the U. S. Army he was ordered to report for duty to General Scott in Mexico. On his way from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico he accompanied a regiment which had William K. Van Bokkelen as regimental quartermaster. So well did Van B. perform the duties that he was complimented by the General. Van B. thanked him, and jestingly remarked: "General, when you become President, will you appoint me a quartermaster in the Army?" "Certainly I will." The wheel of fortune turned. Pierce was elected President, and Van Bokkelen was commissioned a captain on the General's staff.

CLASS OF 1848—BY THOMAS K. JACKSON.

My four years at West Point are numbered among the most delightful years of my life. I often recall with pleasure many incidents of that period; among them the visit of some thirty or forty school girls from New York, accompanied by their teachers. Of course, their advent created quite a stir in barracks; and various devices were resorted to by cadets to attract attention and get a closer view of the array of youth and beauty that soon began to swarm and sparkle about the martial grounds of the Academy. Through the proprietor's son, it was ascertained on which side of the hotel the young ladies were lodged. A serenade was planned and surreptitiously carried out after "Taps." There was no apparent recognition of the serenade until the repertoire of the serenaders was nearly exhausted. When suddenly, a tier of window blinds was thrown open and the young ladies responded with "Oft in the still night." There was exuberant joy, only partially suppressed, among the serenaders, and several caps were tossed to the balconies in token of the delight of the happy fellows below. The caps were returned to the owners next day, with a tiny bouquet in each.

During cavalry drill the young ladies assembled en masse in front of the hotel, outside the hedge, to witness the exercises. In course of the maneuvers, the squadron was wheeled into line near the library, and put briskly in motion towards the hotel. Presently, the command to charge as skirmishers was given. At once there was a riot of yells, of flashing sabres and fierce riding. As the charge drew near the hotel, there was a tumultuous scrambling of dimity to get within the area of the hedge.

At the command of halt and reassemble, there was reining up here and there; but one of the riders, either not hearing or unable to heed the command, continued forward at full speed. He was observed to stand in his stirrups for a moment, then settle himself again in the saddle. This indicated preparation for an impending plunge into the hedge or a leap over it. The next instant solved the situation. The gallant horse took the leap in splendid style, landing himself and rider in the midst of as wild a tumult of tumbling, screaming girls as ever exhibited agility over garden chairs and shrubbery. Pausing a moment, the horseman gracefully saluted the startled damsels—then wheeling his charger, he bounded over the hedge again and rejoined the squadron at a swinging gallop. "Old Hirsch" was disposed to "kick" a little at first, but the fine exhibition of horsemanship, and the known propensity of "Ridgely" to take the bit in his teeth and run away when opportunity offered, soon reconciled matters.

When the time came for the departure of the young ladies, scores of cadets assembled at "Gee's Point" to wave them a parting salute as the steamer passed. There was wild cheering, and the fluttering of many handkerchiefs into the river, and several cadets plunged in, dressed cap-a-pie, to recover them—and I will venture to say, that those who secured the dainty tokens, have them to this day.

The following are among the nicknames most commonly and affectionately used among my classmates: "Sep" Tyler, "Shanks" Evans, "Madam" Russell, "Bob" Williamson, "Andy" Donaldson, "Geographer" Greene, "Sally" Miller, "Monk" Ewing, "Bison" McClean, "Inspector general" Stewart and "Buck" DeLyon. Your correspondent was generally called "Jack," by his familiars and friends.

To this we add the following:—Editor. In a letter dated West Point, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1844, John Buford (1848), then a "plebe" said: "I have become pretty thick with old D—it, who, by the way, has a mighty pretty daughter. My standing is pretty good, and will be much better in a few weeks. I now stand sixth, which you know is by no means bad. There are a good many fine fellows in the corps of cadets, and a great many d—d rascals—some that would 'steal acorns from a blind hog.' The fare of the mess hall is miserable—bull-beef and bread, and bread and bull-beef continually. It would be quite a luxury to miss a meal."

SOME CLASS NOTES, CLASS OF 1853—BY G. R. BISSELL.

Our class, in 1849, entered—88; of these, there graduated in the class 42; from other classes came 10, making a total of 52; six who entered with us graduated in classes below ours. Ours was the only class since A.D., 1838 in which not one of the appointees was rejected by the Academic Board when examined for admission. One of our class, Cadet O. F. S., having been detected in bringing back from one of his night excursions too much "Benny Havens, O," and being very popular with the class, to save him from dismissal, the class went on a pledge to abstain from the use of liquors during our cadetship, except when on leave of absence of over three days.

Three of our class were suspended, and thus thrown back into the next class, for "deviling" candidates for admission as cadets in the section room while receiving instruction prior to their preliminary examination. A fourth cadet, a member of our class, who had charge of the section room, for permitting it, was dismissed. Instead, however, of quietly going home in disgrace, as many would have done under the circumstances, he went straight to Washington to work for the annulment of the order.

On this occasion he showed that perseverance and determination, amounting to almost bull-dog obstinacy, that afterwards proved of such great value to himself and to his country when such spirits were most needed. He gave the War Department no rest until he secured from it the reversal of the order of his dismissal, and he was sent back to the Academy, where he graduated with honor, and during the Civil war he rose to one of the highest grades in the Army. He still lives, an honor to the Academy and to the nation. It sometimes seems almost a pity that the "Truth

of History" should demand the spoiling of an otherwise good anecdote. Within a year past there appeared in a New York paper, *The World*, if I am not mistaken, an anecdote of General Sherman, which ran, as nearly as I can recollect, as follows: "When General Sherman was commanding general of the Army and was visiting West Point, he one day went with the officer of the day on his rounds of inspecting the cadet quarters. On entering a certain room the General went to the fireplace, and with his scabbard raised up a brick from the hearth, and reaching down took out a pipe and some tobacco which he when a cadet had secreted there." Now, when my class, in 1849, reported at West Point we were, prior to admission, assigned to rooms in the old "South Barracks." We were the last ones to occupy them, for, after going into camp, workmen began to demolish them, and before summer was over they were entirely removed. When we came out of camp the new barracks were for the first time occupied by cadets, two companies moving into the completed portion, that west of the Sally-port, while the other two companies moved into the old North Barracks. After a year or so, the new barracks being entirely completed, the old North Barracks were torn down. Now, as General Sherman graduated in 1840 and was commanding general subsequent to the war, the pipe and tobacco story is all spoiled, in deference to the truth of history, and that has spoiled many a good story.

Nicknames of Cadets of class 1853, were these: J. B. McPherson, "Mack"; W. R. Boggs, "Billy Boggs"; J. M. Schofield, "Pud"; contractive of pudding; M. M. Blunt, "Sep"; Blunt; Thos. Hight, "Betsy"; H. C. Symonds, "Sep"; Symonds; Geo. Bell, "Blind"; J. D. Burns, "Dicky"; L. H. Pelouze, "Pickles"; J. G. Chandler, "Dick"; R. O. Tyler, "Teddy"; Walworth Jenkins, "Pum"; W. McE. Dye, "Pinkie"; W. A. Webb, "Sep"; Webb; S. P. Higgins, "Brick"; A. E. Latimer, "Billy"; E. C. Jones, "Beauty"; Alex. Chambers, "Cattaraugus"; J. B. Hood, "Stormy"; (from his favorite song, "Storm-along-Sonny"); R. F. Hunter, "Right oblique"; L. L. Rich, "Pug."

The nicknames of officers were, commandant of cadets, Capt. B. R. Alden, "Bull" Alden; Instructors of Tactics, Lieut. J. M. Jones, "Rum" Jones; Lieut. C. L. Baker, "Betsy" Baker.

To this Thomas M. Jones adds the following:

General Lawrence Baker won his nickname in this way—it was "de Baker." One day in the French section room, he asked the professor (who was a Frenchman), why he prefixed his name with "de." He was informed that in France it was a sign of nobility or higher class. A day or two after Baker was called to recite at the blackboard and wrote his name "de Baker." The professor asked him why he wrote his name in that way, and he replied that he belonged to the nobility of N. C., and followed the French custom.

The class of 1853 had a re-union at West Point in June, 1877. But two of the Confederates were able to attend, Gen. H. H. Walker and myself. The class was invited to dine with General Schofield, who was then Superintendent of the Academy. It was the last dress parade of the graduating class of that year, and Generals Sherman and Hancock were guests at dinner. During the parade, half a dozen of my date moved behind the visitors to talk over old times. I sat next to General Pelouze, and he was called across the road by a lady and gentleman in "Cits," who had been chatting with him moved close to me and said, "I hear that this is a re-union of graduates of years before the war, but I suppose only officers who are now in the Service are allowed to be here, surely those blamed 'rebels' are not. I knew he had no personal design to be offensive to me, so I simply said: 'You see, General Pelouze? He and I have been life long friends and are so still, but during the war he did all in his power against me, and I surely did the same towards him, as I was a 'rebel.' He moved with a jerk away from me, as if he expected injury from me, but I reassured him, and explained how the war was over, etc. After understanding the status of affairs, he said, 'I see, and it is truly a more noble re-union than I imagined, and of wider scope,' and we departed friends.

Tom Clapp, a classmate, was frequently known to get up in his sleep, put on his accoutrements, and take his gun and put himself at midnight as a sentinel in barracks and remain an hour or two, and it was far from safe for a cadet to loiter on his post while he was there. At the end of his tour he would march to the Academic building, hang his accoutrements on the knob of a door, and then go back to bed.

CLASS OF 1854—BY MICHAEL F. MORGAN.

In this Centennial celebration of the great Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., I would invite attention to the class of 1854, which entered in the middle of last century—that century fraught with so much that was important for this nation. It entered the Army at a time most opportune for rendering service to its country, after having gained experience necessary to usefulness. As the praises of individuals of the class have been sung by voices of greater power and sweetness than mine, I will refrain from singing a psalm of the class.

It was an orderly class, numbering originally 98 members, of whom 40 were graduated, and with six cadets turned back from the preceding class, made a total of 46 graduates in 1854.

It was not unusual at the time for the authorities to get the different classes to sign pledges, to save some erring member from dismissal, not to do during his term at the Academy certain things which they ought not to do. This class signed no pledge, although they came near doing so to save a classmate who was caught "off limits" at Fort Putnam, with a bag of tobacco brought from Benny Havens' and which he told the good old commandant who caught him was nuts. Charges were preferred against Cadet N. for lying, which horrified the young man, who hastened to Captain A.'s office, and explained that had he been in his normal condition he would not have been guilty of falsehood—that he was drunk. Captain A. replied: "Very well, Mr. N., I will change the report to drunkenness." Then we were asked to sign a pledge not to drink any intoxicant while at the Academy. The class not being unanimous in signing, the pledge fell through. Then Cadet N., calling on Captain A., asked him what evidence he had against him. The commandant replied: "Why, you confessed to me that you were drunk." "Yes," said the cadet, "I told you so in confidence so that you might acquit me of intentional falsehood. You wouldn't use against me an admission made in confidential conversation?" "Oh," said Captain Alden, "Very well, Mr. N., I have no other evidence against you." The matter dropped, but after some months Cadet N. went back to his parents. I do not know that the government now in force at

West Point is as paternal as it was half a century ago. Comparatively few of the class had nicknames, properly so called. We called Charles G. Rogers "John," after the Smithfield martyr. Anyone who knew J. E. B. Stuart, afterward the noted Confederate cavalry commander, would readily recognize that he was not nicknamed "Beaute" because of his facial comeliness. Gracie had been at school in Germany before entering West Point, hence "Dutch." Morgan came from the salt marshes about the Balize in Southern Louisiana, therefore "Salt Water," or "Salt" for short. Pender was a red-cheeked, black-eyed, handsome-faced boy of gentle manners, hence "Polly."

Gordon endeavored to attach the name of "Jake" to a classmate, who, not relishing the name, turned the tables and gave dear old "Jake," a name that stuck to him till his death, and always with love and affection. Of this class, so far as is known, 13 yet survive. One of these, "Ab," Smead, nothing has been heard for years.

Carrying the memory back for half a century in order to recall the foregoing incidents in the early lives of boyhood companions and friends, many of whom have long since passed away, is a task not devoid of sadness; and I find my eyes moisten and my heart sink as I ponder how many of those left, old and scarred will meet me at West Point in June, 1902.

CLASS OF 1855—BY SAMUEL BRECK.

Major R. S. Garnett, who was commandant of cadets during my cadet days for a part of the time and a disciplinarian of the Prussian type, though as far as I remember quite impartial, left many remembrances. Cadmus Wilcox was one of the tactical officers and would carry an umbrella in spite of Major Garnett's objection, so he got him relieved from duty at the Academy, at least this was the story among the cadets. One day Major Garnett was marching this cadet battalion in from drill and wishing to halt the battalion, gave the cautionary command "Battalion," but before he gave the command halt a dog gave a yelp that sounded like his "halt" and about half the battalion came to a halt and the rest kept on, making a mix up that amused us all for several days. H. B. Clits was one of the tactical officers highly respected and very much liked. J. M. Jones was another tactical officer, familiarly known as "Rum" Jones, an excellent officer but not much of a favorite with the cadets.

When I first joined the corps, Capt. Bradford R. Alden was commandant of cadets; I have always regarded it as a great piece of good fortune that my service commenced under him, and took a friendly and personal interest in the cadets and was much esteemed, being known among them as "Bull Alden." In those days some curious things were done; for instance in the summer rains and storms we still wore, on guard and so forth, our white trousers and the sight of the corps marching to meals in a pouring rain in white trousers was quite a shock to my common sense. Major Garnett was insistent on a "dress" guardmounting in barracks when ever possible and remember on one occasion the adjutant remonstrated that the instruments of the Band would freeze up, "well" he said "the drums won't freeze up!" so the grand mounting was held in full dress and sure enough some of the instruments did freeze up. I remember we thought one of my class (Foot) got his death at one of Major Garnett's dress parades in the early spring.

Some of the nicknames of my class are these: Wietzel, "Dutch"; Elliot, "Dad"; Gregg, "Counselor"; Colburn, "Sandy"; Averell, "Sewell"; Allen, "Spilger"; Brech, "Parson". There were others which I do not recall.

Following is part of a song by Cornelius VanCamp, composed after the return of the class of 1855 from furlough. Major Bob G. (Robert Garnett) was the commandant of cadets:

To the tune of the Widow Macree.
Major Bob G. 'tis no wonder you frown
Ochone, Major Bob G.
Popularity for you is fast going down
Ochone, Major Bob G.
You have altered our air
By this dress cap we wear
And you've cut off our hair
Which should be flowing free,
'Till no longer a churl
Can boast of one curl
Ochone, Major Bob G.
We are really afraid
When we go to parade
As you stand in the shade
Or behind some big tree
That you'll pink half the corps
And perhaps a few more
Ochone, Major Bob G.

CLASS OF 1858—BY B. M. THOMAS.

My class was divided by act of Congress, changing the course from four to five years. All 18 and over were put in 4 year course, the others in the new course of five years. This law was of short duration as the Civil war caused great demand for the embryo soldiers and they were graduated early and often and the law repealed. Gen. Wheeler was in my class but being under 18 was assigned to five year class, his nickname was "Point." If you have ever met Wheeler you will readily see the significance. Edward Poitiers Cressey, was called "Poitiers" (historical) George N. Bascom, from Ky., was called "Bird," he fell fighting on the other side although he had tendered his resignation. There was a cadet two classes ahead of mine named Sullivan, he was called "pedes" from the extraordinary size of his feet. Another in class below named Fulton was called "Dives," from his reputed wealth. General Burnside was called "Butsy," and my father-in-law, Gen. James M. Withers, was called "Pot," from his dark skin and a little fat pot belly. Robinson, of my class, was called "Possum" from supposed resemblance.

Scott's tactics were dropped while I was at the Academy and Hardee's adopted. Hardee had been sent after graduation to St. Cyr, the cavalry school of France. His tactics were a modification of French cavalry tactics, greater mobility being desired. The riding hall was built while I was a cadet. The basement of the Academic hall had been used previously. It was full of pillars and was very dangerous. General Averell had his leg broken there; General Gay had several ribs broken, etc.

Fitz Doe and Lorenzo Lorain, of class of '56, were the greatest wrestlers in the corps. The Commission to the Crimean war, McClellan, Mordecai and somebody else, after visiting all the military schools of Europe, recommended that the cadets be allowed the use of tobacco, i. e., smoking. So we were allowed to smoke in area of barracks, provided we had consent of parents. I had a pretty good reputation for appropriating chickens and making hashes, and General Marmaduke, called

"Blazeface," could drink more moonshine coffee than any other cadet.

CLASS OF 1860—BY J. M. WRIGHT.

In the "Bivouac" for June, 1885, Major J. M. Wright, describing West Point before the war tells of meeting at Vancouver Barracks before he went to the war, Grant, Ingalls, Alford, Barnes and Macfeely and "a little lieutenant of the 4th Infantry whose ambition was to get into the cavalry, and whose heart was gladdened by giving him ten mounted men and sending him on a scout. "He must have weighed about ninety pounds, but his skin was cut for his later size, and lay about him in wrinkles." He displayed considerable strategic ability in an attempt to capture, with a file of the guard, a drunken cook who was wildly roaming the dark woods just in rear of the garrison. "But neither on that occasion or any other of that period would Sheridan have been counted among the probable great military leaders of the next ten years." There, too, he met Quartermaster Jordan, who, "knew everything and was willing to teach it," and Halleck, who approved of nothing and ever and always looked more like a stout lawyer than a general, and who went to Washington "and in due moderation kept on disapproving things so long as he commanded the Army."

At West Point, Wright's first acquaintance was Sergeant Kilpatrick, who "buttoned up my citizen coat, turned up the collar, advised me not to become too fond of ladies' society, told me to get my hair cut, and invited me to bring him a bucket of water." "The cadet adjutant was a dashing fellow and splendid talker, from Pennsylvania," Horace Porter by name. "A heavy-set, oldish-looking cadet was Orville Babcock; the sergeant at the guard tent was Adelbert Ames. Rosser was a great swarthy-looking cadet, who seemed to me altogether too big for his bobtailed coat and turned over white collar. Pierce Young was good looking then as he is now, and was another man too big for such boyish dress. "Merritt, tall and slender, and not as much of a soldier as subsequent events made him." Wilson bright and cheerful; "Michie then a laughing, good-natured youth—standing high in the honors of mathematics, but falling ever so far on descriptive geometry, for the want of imagination they all said; and Twining, high up in every department of study, but every now and then neglecting his books and making midnight excursions, and the next day, to the horror of the instructors, who bragged on him, making a cold confession of ignorance that necessitated a zero in the Academy record. Mackenzie, as a cadet, "had a fine, well-trained mind a quick appreciation of everything, and a brain always at work—the light of his mind now obscured, never again, perhaps, to shine as of old."

Describing the use of the word "gross" at the Academy as indicating a man who did very poorly as a soldier, Major Wright says: "The first time I saw Up-ton he was pointed out to me as one of the grossest men in the corps. If he had tactical ability at that time he was reserving it for concentration in his book. He served his time as a high private. He was not a bright man in any direction while a cadet. It is possible that the quickening of mind that brought him into notice and fame was the progress of the change that eventually overturned his mind and led him to self-destruction."

Benyard is remembered as "hurled from the cannon's mouth by a premature discharge, his coat sleeve whirled after the flying rammer, and we all thinking to pick him up with one arm gone." Custer is described as "the rawest man I ever knew at West Point;" "an undeveloped-looking youth, with a poor figure, slightly rounded shoulders, and an ungainly walk;" a "roystering, reckless cadet, always in trouble, always playing some mischievous pranks, and liked by every one." As a rule, men of the class further advanced left the sport of hazing to the yearlings, "but Custer was of that mischievous, restless disposition that he could not refrain from taking a hand if he thought there was any fun ahead."

He was a firm believer, too, in the benefits of "running it" on new cadets, and in this view he was sustained by the deliberate judgment of his senior, for Judson Kilpatrick, sergeant of the second class, who had us plebs in charge, never attempted to protect us from such discipline, and Henry Kingsbury, of the first class, who was considered a model cadet soldier, and his classmate Horace Porter, who was undoubtedly authority, expressed the opinion that such a course was advantageous, inasmuch as the moral effect was to pull the plebs down and build them up on a new basis.

Custer merely scraped through West Point, and if it had been anybody but Custer, the end of the first half year at the Academy would have him on his way home. "He was always loaded down with demerit marks, he was not attentive to his military duties, and he was anything but a good student."

CLASS OF 1865—BY EDGAR C. BOWEN.

A plebe of this class was being left very busy at his first meal, dinner in the Mess Hall pouring water and answering questions, when a cadet who sat near the head of the table on the opposite side asked, "Well! plebe how long do you expect to stay here?" This naturally staggered the plebe, for, of course, he expected to stay four years, but didn't want to say so. He kept cool and replied quite innocently, "Oh, I don't know, how long have you been here?" The old cadet with an air of great astonishment at such presumption on the part of a plebe, in asking questions, and particularly such a question, replied with great dignity and deliberation, "Sir! I am a second-class man, I have been here two years." "Well," said the plebe, "if that is the case and you have been here two years I think I'll stay two years," anyway this appeared to strike the old cadets as funny, for they shouted with laughter, and none more heartily than the old cadet on whom the joke seemed to be turned. He was a good fellow. He is now a colonel of artillery. Of the "nick-names" used in the class I recall the following:

Class of 1865—Bates, "Dad"; Hanbury, "Deacon"; Story, "Judge"; Rafferty, "Deacon"; Hunter, "Moose"; Bowen, "Osh"; Mills, "Sammy"; Dempsey, "Shyfoot"; Olmsted "Pomp"; Allen, "Brick"; Rathbone, "Ropes"; Ross "Barnev"; Hosmer, "Nick"; Durham, "Hoosier".

SOME CLASS NICK NAMES.

Nicknames in other classes were Edison, "Sis"; Hopkins, "Polly"; Mills, "Cotton"; Merritt, "Neighbor"; Martin, "Mahomet"; Smith, A. F., "Lengthy"; Randal, "Brick-top"; Hollister, "Dandy"; Kellogg, "Wells"; Lynn, "Dad"; Powell, "Catiah"; Andrews, "Charity"; Jordan, "Bracus"; Sweet, "Shm"; Mishler, "Milk" or

"Milk"; Warner, "Rum"; the Wilsons, "Harry" and "Jack".

Nicknames in the class of 1865 were: Allen, "Brick"; Bailey, "Pud"; Bates, "Dad"; Beach, "Carrie"; Burton, "Gee"; Dempsey, "Shy"; Forse, "Tubs"; Goodloe, "Nobs"; Handbury, "Deacon"; Heuer, "Bones"; Heslep, "Piggie"; Hosmer, "Nick"; Hunter, "Moose"; Hyer, "Jake"; Lloyd, "Clam"; Olmsted, "Pomp"; Payne, "Gutsey"; Rafferty, "Deacon"; Rathbone, "Ropes"; Ross, "Barney"; Sloan, "Tommy"; Starring, "Digger"; Story, "Judge"; Tolman, "Cupid".

GRADUATES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

According to General Cullum's register of West Point graduates there have been in all five graduates appointed to the Marine Corps. Edmund E. Brooke, (1814), Augustus L. Roumfort, (1817), Ambrose Madison, (1817), James D. Burnham, (1825), Frederick Thomas, (1825), the assignments were made in pursuance of an understanding between the Secretaries of War and Navy, no special act of Congress being deemed necessary, at the instance of the Commandant, General Henderson, who claimed for the Marine Corps the same advantages from the Military Academy that were enjoyed by the other military corps of the Service.

THE CEREMONIES AT WEST POINT.

The officers and professors at the Military Academy have learned this week that there are some things harder than bossing a corps of cadets, and one of these is looking after the conduct and comforts of a body of graduates of ages varying between twenty-five and ninety-five.

Not that the post-graduates did not behave themselves; their conduct was really "bu-tee-ful." But then there were so many of them, and they came and went at all hours and to all places, and they made the halls, the highways, and the by-paths sacred to silence, or at least to a severe propriety which speaks of the ever-watchful eye of military discipline, resound with their songs, their "Quips and Cranks, and Wanton Wiles." There was no known rule of Academy discipline that they did not violate, and this without fear of demerits, though we fancied that under the shadow of the institution which once represented to them all that is sacred in authority, some of them were inspired by the feeling of the London merchant who confided to Thackeray over their after-dinner cigar that if his old preceptor, Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, should appear at that precise instant of time and exclaim in the awful voice he remembered so well, "Boy, down with your breeches!" they would come down by the run. It seemed to us that we saw a shiver run through the frame of a gray-headed graduate, the hero of a hundred battles, as he walked past that symbol of unrelenting authority, the statue of Major Thayer, "with his martial cloak around him," and remembered that if he had not been to Benny's the night before he had had it out pretty late with the boys.

Nothing could be better than the plans for receiving and entertaining the visitors to the Point, and a generous and abounding hospitality prevailed everywhere. Every door, as well as every heart, was open to make all feel the sincerity of a welcome which had over it no shadow from the discomfort which must have attended the complete bouleversement of the daily routine of domestic life at the post.

On the whole the crowd in the early part of the week was less than was to have been expected, though the weather was perfect on Monday. But they continued to come until the culmination of the ceremonies on Wednesday, and the resources of West Point were stretched to the utmost to provide for all who hastened thither, drawn by the continued attractions by a centennial celebration and the ordinary incidents of graduation week.

Of the 350 graduates who signified their intention of being present over 250 were assigned to the barracks vacated by the cadets, who had gone into camp. Visitors as they arrived were met at the railroad station by members of the committee of reception, escorted to omnibuses marked, "for centennial visitors only," relieved of the care of their traps and sent to their quarters at Cullum Hall, which was wide open at all times they registered.

Here on Monday the graduates assembled for the first time at luncheon. Then followed the meeting of graduates which culminated in a brief business session for the purpose of receiving the reports of the treasurer and the committee on badge and the re-election of the officers of the previous year with General Schofield at their head. The graduates present arranged themselves according to date and marched in, those of oldest date taking their seats near to or on the platform.

To the right and left of the presiding officer, Lieut. General Schofield were Longstreet and McCalmont of '42, French and Deshon of '43, Buckner of '44, Wood of '45, Bryan, Ehninger and Oakes of '49, Saxton of '49, Carter of '50, Huse of '51, Evans, McCook and Robinson, Sooy Smith and Vincent (besides Schofield) of '53, Morgan and Augur of '54, Breck and Ruggles of '55, Alexander, Robert, Sinclair and Warner of '57, Miller, Saunders and Thomas of '58, Carlton of '59, Hopkins, Hall, Pennington, Porter and Wilson '60, Barlow, Farley, Hashbrouck and Kent, or so many of these having dates before the Civil War as were present at the time. From the platform to the door in the center of the hall were graduates of various dates down to 1901. Along the side aisles were the ladies and other visitors.

The ceremonies were as simple as possible, consisting of an opening prayer and benediction by Father Deshon, '43, music by the band and set speeches, or rather the reading of papers by Schofield, '53, Wood, '45, Ruger, '54, Alexander, '57, and McClelland, '70. "Rebs" and "Yanks" in their speeches exchanged the most proper patriotic sentiment and all was harmony and good fellowship. A touching scene was when Alexander alluded in complimentary terms to Longstreet who sat there—his fiery spirit hidden by the disguise of an ear trumpet and goggles bearing testimony to the passage of the years and saying in unmistakable language—

"That this is all remains of thee!"
"Shrine of the mighty! can it be,

Hearty and sincere applause greeted the mention of the old hero's name but it fell on closed ears, and as no

one thought to bring him forward the opportunity for a dramatic and inspiring scene was lost.

The whole period of our military history commencing with the Mexican war was covered by Generals Wood and Ruger and Major McClelland, but the length of these speeches and the fact that they are to appear in full in the official report of the proceedings prevents their publication here.

General Ruger first referred to "those impressions of the Civil War which, affecting the feeling and the imagination, have remained in force and become stronger in retrospection through the vista of intervening events." Then, with reference to the centennial celebration, he said:

"The question of utility comes to our minds to-day. What are the deeds of the graduates that justify this institution and what in their conduct gives adequate warrant for its continuance? One fact affecting the body of graduates of major importance, and which was not generally apprehended by the Government at the time of the Civil War, was the instant return to the military service of the country of all the graduates then in civil life. That return was spontaneous. It was not only the result of patriotism, but because of a sense of honor and obligation to fulfil duty fostered by the training of this Academy. That action was a repetition of what the graduates had done in the war with Mexico. The war with Mexico gave the Academy its laurel wreath, the Civil War a lasting crown."

After this speech by the soldier of the North, Gen. Simon B. Buckner of '44, the ex-Confederate, jumped up and shook hands with his old foe and slapped him on the back.

The speech of General Alexander was received with great approval. He prefaced his address with these lines:

Once more the light of Jackson's sword
Far flashes through the gloom,
There Hampton rides, and there once more
The toss of Stuart's plume.

Oh, life goes back through years to-day,
And we are men once more,
And that old hill is Arlington,
And there the alien shore.

And over yonder on the heights
The hostile camp fires quiver,
And suddenly, 'twixt us and them,
Flows by Potomac's river.

After reciting the verses the General continued: "The Confederate Veteran: With these words does there not arise in every mind the thought of a meteoric Army, which over forty years ago sprang into existence, as it would seem, out of space and nothingness; and after a career of four years, unsustained by treasury or arsenal, but unsurpassed for brilliant fighting and lavish outpour of blood, vanished from earth as utterly as if it had been a phantom of imagination?"

"And the whole people who had created that annihilated Army and had upheld that vanished flag, and in their behalf had sacrificed its all, now with one consent gave to the cause for which they had striven vainly, but so well, the title—the 'lost cause.' But they buried their grief deep in their own hearts, and, exchanging swords and guns for implements of industry, set themselves to restoring their desolated homes and rebuilding their shattered fortunes."

"And now a generation has passed away. The smoke of civil conflict has vanished forever, and the whole country finds itself united in developing its vast resources in successful rivalry with the greatest nations of the earth. Whose vision is now so dull that he does not recognize the blessing it is to himself and to his children to live in an undivided country; who would to-day relegate his own State to the position it would hold were it declared a sovereign? And the answer is that it was best for the South that the cause was lost. The right to secede, the stake for which we fought so desperately, were it now offered us as a gift, we would reject as we would reject a proposition of suicide."

General Alexander then summarized the political and economical growth of the country from its beginning down to 1860 and explained the feeling in the South before the war. He said:

"Time fails me to describe the friendliness, courtesy and generosity with which the whole victorious Army seemed filled. But, oh, the pity of it, that this spirit of peace and good will could not have been permitted to spread over the whole country then and influence the breasts alike of both victors and vanquished. By the fatuous act of an assassin in a moment this fair vision was shattered, and in its place and without fault upon her part there was invoked against the prostrate South a whirlwind of rage and resentment."

"Indeed, it was due to the restraint put upon the political leaders of the North by General Grant that the death of Lincoln did not work for the South the beginning of greater woes than those of the war itself. There resulted many years of bitterness, but at last, in the fulness of time, the stars in their course have taken up the work. As in 1865, one wicked hand retarded our unification by the murder of Lincoln, so in 1898 another assassin, equally wicked and stupid, by the blowing up of the Maine has given us a common cause and made us at last and indeed a nation."

"But there is one more thing to be said. Was all our blood shed in vain? Was all the agony endured for the lost cause but as water spilt upon the sand? No, a thousand times no. We have set the world record for devotion to cause. We have given our children proud memories. The heroes of future wars will emulate our Lees and Jacksons. We have taught the armies of the world the casualties to be endured in battle. And the qualities of heart and soul developed in both our women and men in the stress and strain of our poverty and in the furnace of our affliction have made a worthier race and have already borne rich reward in the building up of our country."

"Shall I name to you at once the Confederate hero who deserves the richest pedestal; who bore the greatest privation and contributed most freely of his blood? I name the private soldier. Practically without pay and on half rations he enlisted for life or death and served out his contract. He was fighting for his home. And if some young military scientist among you bright boys in the Academy to-day can formulate an equation to express the battle power of an Army, I am sure you will find the thought of home to be the factor in it with the highest exponent."

After this tribute to the private soldier of the South, General Alexander referred to many of the Generals of the Confederacy. Of Longstreet, of the old General on the platform with him, he said, "Lee called him his old 'War Horse' doing heavy work on every field from Bull Run to Appomattox."

Then General Alexander referred to the commanding features of some of the greatest battles. "Pickett's charge at Gettysburg," he said, "was the brilliant cul-

mination of a school of attack which has forever passed away with the advent of modern arms."

General Miles arrived on Monday at 1 o'clock by train. The General was received with an artillery salute and was escorted to Memorial Hall by a troop of cavalry. General Brooke was also among the early arrivals. In the evening of Monday there was an illumination of Memorial Hall and a reception there by General Schofield, President of the Graduates' Association, and Mrs. Schofield and by Colonel Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, and Mrs. Mills.

SPEECH OF LIEUT. GEN. SCHOFIELD.—1853.

After briefly tracing the history of the Military Academy during the Colonial period, and down to the advent of Major Thayer in 1817, General Schofield, in his speech at the meeting of the Association of Graduates, said:

Time will not permit a description here of the circumstances as they existed at West Point before Major Thayer assumed command in 1817. The condition has been justly characterized as chaotic. The measures instituted by him were so numerous, so drastic, so minute in detail and so comprehensive as to justify the idea of a new creation rather than that of reconstruction or reform. Suffice it to say that the rules and methods then introduced and successfully enforced gave to West Point its unique character among the educational centers of the country, and laid the foundations for its world wide fame.

It would require too much time to explain in detail what constitutes the West Point system as compared with all others. But the more salient features may be briefly stated.

First, and most important of all, is discipline. The Military and Naval Academies alone, of all the educational institutions in the country have the necessary power to enforce the discipline which is requisite to their course of training.

Second, is the incentives to great and constant exertion and strict observance of regulations on the part of cadets, afforded by the prizes offered to those who win in the competition. This prize is not only a commission in the Army (or Navy), but a commission in such corps as the graduate may prefer if his class rank entitles him to the choice. The strife for these coveted prizes is very great.

Third, is the published daily record of each cadet's scholarly performance and the final summing up of these records, in each and every subject, their consolidation, together with the conduct record, at the end of each term, and at the end of the four years course, so that the Academic Board may decide wisely and justly, not only the relative merits of all the members of a class, but what corps or arm of the service each cadet is qualified to enter. The object of West Point training is not simply to fit young men for the Army, but to justly determine the appropriate place for each in the several corps and arms of the service.

It has been said sometimes that cadets and graduates show signs of over-work. It would be strange indeed if, under such incentives, ambitious young men did not go to the limit of their strength and endurance. But how can this be avoided? Would you take away the incentive and leave to chance or influence the selection of officers for the highest places in the Army? Or even, if a young man with less brains than ambition injures his health in the long continued effort to graduate at the foot of his class, who can prevent him or deny him the right to make the effort? The law of survival of the fittest seems to be the only rule applicable to such a case. I have known some such in my own experience, but I have never known or heard of one in which the injury appeared to be lasting.

I will mention only two more of the peculiar West Point methods: one is the black-board method of recitation. Its advantages are very great, and I believe are now well understood. I am informed that this method has, of late years, become very general in the schools of the country. The second is the subdivision of classes into small sections of from 8 to 10 cadets, under an instructor for each section.

In this connection it is pleasing to refer to the fact that West Point has long since ceased to be the only place in this country where a thorough mathematical education can be obtained. The great institutions throughout the country now rival the Military Academy in the thoroughness of their instruction in mathematics, pure and applied, to all who desire such instruction. It is even more pleasing to note the vast advance made by the public schools of the country, as evinced by the action of the authorities in proposing to accept the certificates of such schools as sufficient evidence of qualification for admission to the Military Academy. Not the least, in my opinion, among the honors due our Alma Mater is the fact that it was the pioneer in that thorough method of instruction and training which has now become so general throughout the country.

A note of warning here is believed to be called for. The high character always sustained by the corps of cadets and by the graduates of the Academy has been due, in great measure, to the natural characters of the young men appointed cadets. That this has been far above the average follows as a matter of course, from the fact that the selection has been made by the Congressman himself from his own personal acquaintance with the candidate and his family. The Corps of Cadets has always been a real American Aristocracy—an aristocracy of character. If the time ever comes when competitive examinations, or school certificates are permitted to take the place of established character serious injury will be done to the Corps of Cadets and to the Army. The honor as officers and gentlemen, of which cadets have justly been most proud, is very largely in their own keeping. It is greatly to be hoped that the appointing power will do nothing to diminish the purity of this foundation of honor, which comes direct from what is best and purest in the country, the respectable family.

Our beloved Academy has always set before its students the highest standards of manly character. Veracity, honesty, honor, fidelity and patriotism, no less than scholarly excellence, have been held indispensable on the part of all who would win the diploma. With exceedingly rare exceptions the roll of graduates is one long roll of honor, of men who, in every walk of life, have been distinguished for meritorious services to the country, and especially for honorable conduct among their fellow men. Very many have gained distinction as military leaders and some have received the applause of the world as masterly commanders of great Armies. These latter, most noble sons of the Academy, during all the vicissitudes of war, whether in victory or in defeat, have maintained toward each other, and toward the people of the country that honorable, chivalrous and Christian conduct which most adorns the noble Institution where they learned the art of war.

Such, briefly and very imperfectly sketched, is what

the Military Academy has been and what it has done for the country in the first century of its life. The beginning of the new century finds the Institution in a condition and in hands fully worthy of the past. The great demands of the future are, I doubt not, fully appreciated and will be met with courage and zeal commensurate with the just expectations of the country. Let us all indulge the hope and confident expectation that our noble Alma Mater will go steadily forward, deserving higher and higher honors for her services to our beloved country.

ADDRESS OF E. J. MCCLERNAND.—1870.

The address of Major McClelland as a representative of the Veterans of the Spanish-American War, was as long as it was interesting and valuable. Omitting the details of the Army operations, for which we are unable to make room, he said:

Since the close of the Civil War, the country had enjoyed 33 years of peace. The end of that great struggle found the people tired of war, and in the mad race for wealth that followed, the military profession and preparation no longer interested them. Fortunately the interest and zeal of the great mass of the Regular officers were not dampened by the indifference of the people, and the wars immediately preceding the Spanish-American War were replete with study, and as far as circumstances would permit, with practice, assimilated to the conditions of war. It was because of these preparations persistently pursued in the face of obstacles well-nigh insurmountable and often disheartening, that the little Army we sent to Santiago-de-Cuba was able to render so good an account of itself and to justly claim, and to receive from the country, an acknowledgement of the constancy of purpose and gallantry under hardship that merited and achieved success.

All can recall how the people as well as the press insisted on the liberation of Cuba, and those of us who traveled with troops from the heart of the continent to the selected camps of concentration will never forget the wild enthusiasm of men and women, whose faces showed that our forward movement had their ardent approval, and that the men behind the guns had the hearts of the people behind them. Every soldier going to the front felt in a pronounced degree this remarkable heart-beat of the nation. It was the apotheosis of patriotism, the magnificent spectacle of a nation aroused, not given to all men to see, but once witnessed, never forgotten. The hearts of the people went out to their soldiers, and could an army but carry into battle the impassioned emotions that filled the minds of the troops as they were cheered on to the front, it would be invincible. The people so long indifferent to military affairs were aroused at last, and their patriotism swept on like a mighty flood, taxing the ingenuity and energy of those in command to direct it into practical channels. There is no doubt we entered upon the war with Spain under conditions peculiarly favorable for organizing and training the Volunteer forces, upon which the country, whether wisely or unwisely, has elected to rely in the hour of trial, and yet these conditions did not permit any bureau of the War Department to purchase or even contract for supplies so soon to be needed by the Volunteers. Each bureau had provided only enough for the immediate every day needs of the Regular establishment on a peace basis.

The field of operations due to Dewey's victory extended half around the globe, and when the conditions are fairly considered, the rapidity with which our forces were organized, instead of meriting complaint, should meet with unstinted praise; at all events we did our best, and are not likely to do better in the near future.

Under the conditions existing when the Spanish squadron was discovered in Santiago harbor, Port Tampa was the logical port from which to sail. That its railroad facilities were inadequate to the demand is certain, and had we possessed a better appreciation of the lack of enterprise of the Spanish Navy, we might well have divided the Fifth Corps and the troops acting with it, and caused detachments to sail from several ports, as did General Bates from Mobile, all to unite off the south coast of Florida.

The capacity of the transports fixed a definite limit to the force that could be taken. There was not sufficient transportation for the Cavalry Division to participate, unless it went dismounted. It has ever been a source of satisfaction to me that I was in position to speak earnestly on this subject to one in authority, and to point out we were trained and daily practised in fighting on foot, and that the dismounted cavalry could operate as so much additional infantry, armed with a modern weapon, which would be equally as good as the rifle in the broken and wooded country around Santiago. This view was not accepted without protest by some of our cavalry friends, who contended such action, even if temporary, would deal that arm a serious blow. It was, however, necessary to go dismounted, or to stay at home. The results proved the wisdom of the course adopted.

The limited railway transportation, and the inadequate facilities at Port Tampa for embarkation, made it simply impossible to accomplish the work with the despatch required, and when on the evening of June 7 orders came to sail at daybreak, with not less than 10,000 men, confusion and irritating delays were unavoidable.

Earnest and untiring efforts were continued to unload the necessary land transportation and subsistence supplies (at Daquiri and Siboney). The officers in charge of this work showed both ability and zeal, and no one who was not immediately connected with this part of the problem can properly appreciate the difficulties encountered and the labor performed.

An attaché of one of the great powers, speaking more to himself than to me, said, "The world never saw better troops." And he was right. The enthusiasm of battle thrills the mind even in after days, but the battlefield also leaves painful memories. It will not be inappropriate to mention here an incident that painfully affected us. Four soldiers were seen bearing a man on a litter; his face was covered by a bloody cloth; he was motionless, and I thought, perhaps dead. A friend was walking by his side, and in answer to my look of inquiry, said, "No, he is not dead, but if he lives, he will never see." The bloody bandage covered the face of one we meet to-day with pride and pleasure, and with congratulations that sight was not taken from him. I speak of the distinguished superintendent of this Academy.

The news of the great naval victory of Santiago Bay was enthusiastically received by our troops. Like the battle of Manila Bay, it was complete and cast imperishable renown upon our Navy, of which the Army was justly and enthusiastically proud. This victory was the death-blow to Spanish power in the

Western Hemisphere. It will be recalled General Shafter's orders of May 30th were, "Go with your force to capture garrison at Santiago, and assist in capturing harbor and fleet." The garrison and harbor fell to the Army in due time, and when it is remembered Cervera and been at Santiago for weeks and left a few hours after the Army had completed its concentration in front of the city, can it be said that the Army did not do its full share in capturing the fleet? Certainly if the Army had not been at Santiago, there is no reason to believe the crushing defeat that fell to the Spanish squadron would have occurred on July 3d. It must then be admitted that the Army at least hurried that very desirable end. * * *

The campaign of Santiago was one of constant toil and hardship, but more was garnered than we were sent to gather. The Army carried itself in a manner deserving the admiration and unstinted praise of the nation. It fought gallantly and hung on persistently, though disease continued the deadly work the bullet began. As was said while we were camping among the beautiful hills about the city, all who "participated in the campaign, battle and siege of Santiago-de-Cuba, will recall with pride the gallant deeds accomplished and will hold one another dear for having shared great suffering, hardships and triumphs together; all may well feel proud to inscribe on their banners the name 'Santiago-de-Cuba.'"

This surrender practically terminated Spain's efforts in the West Indies, but on a far field, in the Orient, Merritt, with 10,000 men, had gone to hold what Dewey's genius had brought us.

With our present knowledge we realize a campaign in the Philippines was almost inevitable, but it may surprise many, as it certainly did me, to see a statement from ex-Secretary Alger that our Government had decided to send an army of occupation to the Philippines before the receipt of the news of Dewey's victory.

If the fighting at Manila was not sanguinary, there was full scope for it, and a display of those characteristic American qualities—self-reliance and audacity. These traits have been bred in our bone for centuries, and are an inheritance from ancestors, who acquired them in their conquest of a continent. Merritt and his army were not dismayed by confronting an entrenched enemy, superior in numbers and better armed than themselves. These obstacles served to call forth that which is greatest in American character—an indomitable will to succeed. The story of the achievements of these men reads like a novel, and reflects credit on them and the country that sent them on their distant mission.

This surrender practically terminated the Spanish-American War, although the Senate did not recommend the ratification of the Treaty of Peace until the 6th of February, 1899. In the meantime, General Merritt's successor, General Otis, had to deal with one of the most difficult problems ever presented to a soldier. It was different from that encountered in Cuba, for in regard to that island our intentions had been definitely announced, and we possessed the friendship and had the assistance of the people as far as their political education permitted them to help. In the Philippines we found enmity, engendered by the ambitions of a few designing men working upon the ignorance of their countrymen. No one could say certainly what the fate of the treaty would be concerning those islands. When the prejudices of the day pass away, and the seeker after truth writes his history, another generation will hold in high regard the incomparable efforts in the re-establishment of order and government displayed by Elwell S. Otis.

The Spanish-American War belongs to the past. The pledge we gave ourselves and the world as to Cuba has been faithfully kept and already made good. The deed we set out to do is an accomplished fact, and well performed. There is another great work, about which we gave no pledge, and which was not of our seeking. It came to us as if guided by the hand of God, and under His guidance the American people will do their full duty to those that destiny, or what you will, brought to them. The audacious soldiers who served under Merritt in August, '98, were followed by another army who have labored well in a great cause. You may pick flaws, gentlemen, here and there: an army of 65,000 men would not be human if that were not possible, but those of us who have served in the Philippines know well the grand and good work accomplished by our Army. We know it has not only conducted successfully one of the most trying guerrilla wars known to the annals of history, but that while doing this it laid the foundations of civil government in that country, and the time will come when the people of the Philippine Islands, living under the flag planted by our Regulars and Volunteers, all honor to both, will bless the day when the first American soldier set his foot on Luzon, to engage in that long, trying and often disheartening conflict which, in the end, will give the Filipinos good government, and make them a happy, prosperous and self-respecting race. The work of the Army in the Philippines will stand the test of time, and as we recede from the work its grand deeds will stand out and its few errors sink into insignificance. The gallantry it has shown, the hardships it has suffered, the wise and humane acts it has performed, its labors in re-establishing order and in blazing the way for a more perfect civil government than the Orient has ever known, will all show clearly under the search-light of history to the honor of the Army and the glory of our country.

THE CLASS OF 1857.

In my class H. M. Robert was known as "Corporal," supposed to be a joke upon his small and unmilitary looking figure. Same title too, was generally applied to Jos. Wheeler, who entered one year later ('54) and was about same size as Robert. A. C. Wildrick was "Sallie" for his fresh good looking face. C. J. Walker and G. S. Weeks were both called Paddies for being good fellows. Kimmel was "K," for taking a chance at a raffle for a Christmas turkey when off limits and putting only that initial on the list. G. A. Cunningham was "Legs" because he had 'em.

In my first class year Col. Delafeld came as superintendent. Previous to his arrival every custom and every detail about the post had become an "institution," from the professors themselves, with their text books, down to which nights you should have tea and which nights you should have coffee for supper. We would have as soon expected to see the outlines of the hills change as any change in any regulation, but Col. D. had been sent to the Crimean war to hunt up military ideas—sent by Jefferson Davis then Secretary of War. Perhaps just to shock the old-fogy idea by an object lesson that even the most sacred institutions must be subject to amendment, Col. Delafeld's first innovation was to amend the cadets' coat-tails. Here,

eventually, he came to grief and the short coat-tail still flaunts itself triumphantly, but he had a run for his money first any how. He tried frock coat-tails on all first-class cadet officers of my class, and we wore them clear through to the graduation parade in 1857.

One of the cadet songs of the day was:

"Old Dicky Del to Europe went,
By Government 'tis said was sent,
To search the eastern Armies thro',
And see how long the coat-tails grew."

And the rank of officers, marching up for their final salute at parade in their gray Prince Alberts did cut a very pretty figure but somehow the coat-tails never grew long any more after that one year on the first class officers. But the Colonel did, at my personal request, wreck two of the old rock-bound and iron-clad hardships which once shattered, have never been revived. The first was having supper immediately after parade in the winter months when parade comes long before five o'clock. I was wearing a long-tail coat and it made me realize that the Colonel carried ideas in his head instead of gruel, and I went to him one morning, in his office hours, to complain that the Regulations allowed me no possible opportunity to bathe except in the half hour "Release from Quarters" immediately after each meal or on Saturday afternoons. The Saturdays were too far apart, and bathing immediately after meals was considered a very unhealthy practice. "What would you suggest?" the Colonel said. "Only my coat-tails gave me the courage to reply. 'Give us release from quarters after parade until some reasonable fixed hour for supper, say never earlier than half-past six.' "Certainly," said the Colonel, "and I will have the library opened, too, that those who wish books can get them." And the great thing was done as easily and quickly as that. Later we became quite friends, and I told him how the whole corps despised the "tea-nights," when tea, and no coffee, was served in mess hall, and I begged for coffee every night. But my wildest imagination had never reached as far as the solution he promptly suggested, "Why not have both every night, and let each cadet drink what he likes best?"

Very truly yours,

E. P. ALEXANDER.

THE GREAT DAY AT WEST POINT.

The formal exercises of the centennial celebration at West Point on June 11 began with the arrival of the President of the United States at 10 A. M., accompanied by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, Major Gen. S. M. B. Young, Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, Col. T. A. Bingham, Mr. George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the President, Dr. Mrs. and Miss Carew. The President was met at the station by Colonel Mills, Superintendent of the Academy, and escorted to his quarters by a detachment of cavalry. As the column reached the parade ground there was a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the President. The Corps of Cadets was drawn up in front of the barracks on the south side of the parade ground and presented arms as the President passed down the line. From the quarters of Colonel Mills the party, including a large number of members of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington, distinguished officers of the Army and Navy and other prominent guests, crossed the driveway on foot to the parade for the review of the Cadet Corps. The cadets were drawn up in front of the President's flag, and from that point President Roosevelt, with Lieutenant General Miles on his right and Colonel Mills on his left, passed to the right of the line of cadets and then down and back on both sides of the line for an inspection of the Corps. The Corps passed twice in front of the President for review, the second time at double-quick, its superb alignment evoking the heartiest commendation from the members of the reviewing party and tumultuous applause from the assembled throng of spectators. The corps then advanced in solid column to within six feet of the President's standard. The Adjutant ordered Cadet Calvin P. Titus, of the fourth class to step to the front. Cadet Titus, as a bugler of the 14th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, was the first man to scale the walls of Peking when the Chinese Relief Expedition attacked that city on June 14, 1900. As he stepped forward Colonel Treat read an announcement that in recognition of that act of conspicuous bravery, Congress had voted him a medal of honor. President Roosevelt advanced, bearing the medal, pinned it upon Cadet Titus's coat and shook his hand with great cordiality. Following the review there was a reception at the quarters of Colonel Mills, where for two hours the President met and shook hands with a large number of officers and other visitors.

The centennial exercises in Memorial Hall in the afternoon took place in the presence of one of the most brilliant gatherings ever assembled at West Point. There were present the Lieutenant General and nearly all the Major Generals of the Army, both active and retired, now in this country, together with a host of officers of lesser rank, whose dashing uniforms blended with the gorgeous costumes of the foreign diplomats and the dainty summer gowns of an army of fair women, in a color effect of surpassing splendor. After the salute to the colors, an address of welcome was made by Colonel Mills, who, in presenting President Roosevelt, said:

"In him we have a President well fitted to speak to us of the Academy's work in all of its phases. As a patriot he can judge whether the Academy has been true to its highest trust: as a statesman he knows its value as an integral part of our national fabric: as a student and scholar he is qualified to commend or condemn it from the purely educational viewpoint, and, lastly, as a soldier, 'whose faith and truth on war's red touchstone rang true metal,' he can weigh its importance as a factor in the military forces of our beloved country."

President Roosevelt spoke with great earnestness in

praise of the character and usefulness of the Military Academy, of what it owes to the Nation and what the Nation owes to it. He expressed his obligation to the courage, promptness and unerring methods of the West Point graduates with whom he was associated in the Spanish War, and admonished the members of the Cadet Corps that the standard of qualification for military officers of the highest order is steadily rising. The President said in part:

"There is little need for me to say how well your performance has compared with the prophetic promise made on your behalf by the greatest of Americans, Washington. This institution has completed its first hundred years of life. During that century no other educational institution in the land has contributed as many names as West Point has contributed to the honor roll of the nation's citizens. More than that, not merely has West Point contributed a greater number of the men who stand highest on the nation's honor roll, but I think beyond question that, taken as a whole, the average graduate of West Point during this hundred years has given a greater amount of service to the country through his life than has the average graduate of any other institution in this broad land."

"Now, gentlemen, that is not surprising. That is what we have a right to expect from this military university founded by the nation. That is what we had a right to expect. But I am glad that the expectation has been made good. And of all the institutions in this country none is more absolutely American, none more, in the proper sense of the word, absolutely democratic, than this. Here we care nothing for the boy's birthplace, for the boy's grade, for his social standing, here we care nothing save for his worth, if he is able to show it. Here you represent with almost mathematical exactness the country geographically. You are drawn from every walk of life by a method of chance, meant to insure, and which in a great majority of cases does insure, nothing but active youth. Here you come together as representatives of America in a higher and more peculiar sense than can possibly be true of any other institution in the land, save your sister college that makes a similar preparation for the service of the country on the seas."

"On the day before the San Juan fight, when we were marched up into position, we lost communication with our baggage and food, and for supper that night I had what Colonel Mills gave me, and it tasted very good; and the next morning Colonel Mills was with another West Pointer, Shipp, from North Carolina. The next morning we had breakfast together and I remember well congratulating myself that my regiment—we were all Volunteer regiments—could have as an example men like Colonel Mills and Shipp, whose very presence made the men cool and made them feel collected and at ease. Mills and Shipp went down with our regiment to the action. Very shortly after it was begun Shipp was killed and Mills received a wound from which no one of us at the time thought he would recover."

"I had at that time in my regiment as acting second lieutenant a graduate of West Point, who was having his holiday, and took his holiday by going down with us, and just before the assault he was shot, the bullet going, I think, in his stomach; and as he fell he said: 'Good-by, Colonel, I am going to get well.' But I didn't think he was. He is here all right now, and his name is Haskell. And there was never a moment by day or night when I was not an eye-witness of some performance of duty being done by a West Pointer, and I never saw a West Pointer failing in his duty."

At the conclusion of the President's address, Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, retired, President of the West Point Graduates Association, unveiled the Cullum Commemorative Tablet of bronze, saying, as he removed the flag: "Let us now pledge ourselves to our country that the best efforts of our lives shall be to make the record of the second century even more memorable than that of the first."

The tablet bears the following inscription: "This tablet, unveiled June 11, 1902, commemorative of the completion of the first century of the United States Military Academy." Surrounding a shield in bas relief are the words: "Duty, honor, country, U. S. M. A., West Point, MDCCCII."

Following this ceremony, General Horace Porter delivered the oration of the day, which we give in full. General Porter was followed by Secretary Root, who delivered an address of extraordinary force and eloquence. He said in part:

SPEECH OF SECRETARY ROOT.

The inspiring words of the Secretary of War will sound half way around the world from Maine to distant China, and will give to American soldiers wherever they are found hope and courage in the performance of duty. After a brief allusion to the history and the purpose of the Military Academy the Secretary said:

The conclusion that the country needs the Military Academy at the beginning of the second century of its existence more than it did at the beginning of the first is expressed by the laws of Congress, which have enlarged the number of your corps and which have just devoted to the enlargement of the conditions of the Academy the munificent sum of \$2,000,000, to be immediately expended, with authorized expenditure of six millions and a half.

How well you will be able to meet the obligation and to justify this confidence, let the record of the American Army of to-day answer. [Applause.] For our Army of America, small as it was, and far across the sea, within a few weeks of active military operation captured the fortified city, took prisoner an army greater in number than itself and ended in a single short campaign the conflict with the Power which once controlled almost the whole of the Western world. [Applause.]

Having accomplished that feat, the Army gave to the island of Cuba what it had won. It released the imprisoned; it healed the sick; it cleaned the jails; it opened hospitals and asylums; it dotted the country from one end to the other with schools; it gathered children from the fields and forests and towns and set them in rows of bright and interested faces with school books before them; it extirpated disease and saved more lives than were lost in all the war; it established the most wonderful school of government ever known on the face of the earth, and for three years has been teaching Cuban people how to govern themselves, and at last it has come away, leaving a large and grateful people.

Its clear-sighted courage made straight the way from the sea to Peking, and after the capture of the imperial city, and after the rescue of the beleaguered legations,

in the space of a few short weeks the district of the city controlled by the American Army was found crowded with the people who had returned to their customary avocations under the protection of wise and just soldiers who fought and who carried the blessings of peace and justice, and they fought under the Stars and Stripes. [Applause.]

In the Philippines, that great stretch of country extending for more than a thousand miles from north to south, it has put down an insurrection of 7,000,000 of people, so that to-day peace reigns from the northernmost point of Luzon to the southernmost island of the Sulu Archipelago. And with the sword it has carried the school book, the blessings of peace and self-government and individual liberties, so that to-day, within three years after the commencement of the great struggle that began in February, 1899, nine-tenths of all the men who took part in the insurgent government are now engaged in sustaining or carrying on the government of the Philippines under the agency of American liberty.

They have been criticised and some of them have been accused, but whatever the severeness of calumny, however ready men at ease here may be to believe, to repeat, to rejoice in accusations against our brethren who are fighting under the American flag in support of American sovereignty away upon the other side of the world, let me tell you that the President and the Secretary of War, and the officers, the public officers of our Government at Washington, have followed these soldier of ours, in reports and in private letters and in telegraphic despatches, and by the oral word of those who have returned during all their whole course of conflict; have seen them there, often afoot tramping through the jungle, have seen them one by one dropping off, murdered by the treacherous foe; have seen them fading by disease; have seen them failing by shot and sword; have seen them courageous, patient, enduring, magnanimous, faithful, loyal always to the highest standard of American citizenship and we give you our word that these men shall not by the public officers of the United States, charged to do justice to them, be condemned unheard. (Long continued applause and cheering.)

Be of good cheer, American soldiers. When the record comes to be made up, in the cool judgment of the American people and of mankind, after Cuba, with its brilliant page, after China, with its glorious achievements, will be written another page equally brilliant, equally glorious, on which will be recorded the achievements in war and in peace of the American army in the Philippines. [Great Applause.]

All honor to the volunteers who have been and who must always be the main support of our country in war. All honor to the genius, the courage, the self-sacrifice of the men, many of whom I see before me now who have won immortal renown as Generals of the Volunteer army. [Applause.] They will be the first to say aye when I declare that the formative power, the high standard of conduct, the informing spirit of every American Army is to be found in the Regular Army of the United States. [Applause.]

All honor to the officers of the American army who in true republican fashion have worked their way up from the ranks, as did Chaffee, commanding in the Philippines. [Great applause.] All honor to the officers who, turning aside from the allurements of wealth and honor in civil life, have been appointed as civilians to the army, as volunteers, accepting the slender income and the hard life that is known to accompany the duties of a soldier.

But they will be the first to say aye when I say that the informing spirit, the high standard of the soldier of the American Army is to be found in the graduates, in the teachings, in the traditions of the Military Academy. [Applause.] Happy augury of the future that here, where for a hundred years honor has ever ruled—honor made up of courage, truth, compassion, loyalty—is to be found the formative and controlling power of the American Army, of the future regular militia and volunteer. No army inspired with the spirit of the Military Academy can ever endanger a country's liberty or can ever desert a country's flag. [Applause.]

After Secretary Root's address the band rendered "The Star Spangled Banner," and the benediction was pronounced.

In the evening the annual banquet of the Graduates' Association was given in Grant Hall. The President's table was on the east side of the great mess hall, opposite the immense standard of colors, and back of these were massed the colors. Colonel Mills, Superintendent of the Academy, sat at President Roosevelt's right, and Signor des Blancs, the Italian Ambassador, at his left. There were four formal toasts: "The President," "Our Country," "Our Alma Mater" and "Our Dead"—the last of which was drunk in silence. The toast to "The Army" was responded to by Lieutenant General Miles, who, in the course of his remarks, said: "The Army has passed through various stages of expansion and contraction, yet it has gradually grown to strength and efficiency with the needs of the Nation. It should never be decreased to that extent that it will become so weak as to be unable to give adequate support to the civil government of our country, and at the same time it should never be expanded to the extent that it might constitute a menace to liberty." The Italian Ambassador responded to the toast to "Our Guests." Capt. French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., spoke for "The Navy," and Adjutant General Corbin responded to the toast to "The Staff." Dr. William R. Harper spoke for "Universities and Colleges," Gen. Daniel E. Sickles for "The Volunteers," and Major Gen. Charles Dick, of Ohio, for "The National Guard."

During the banquet the following messages were read:

"Manila, P.I., June 11.—One hundred and ten graduates at alumni banquet send congratulations to our alma mater on her centennial anniversary.

RAFFERTY, presiding.

St. Petersburg, June 7, 1902.

"The Superintendent of the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.:

"On the centenary of the United States Military Academy, the Nicolai Academy of the head staff, St. Petersburg, begs to transmit his congratulations and express his confidence that the pupils of the Academy will show themselves equal to their predecessors, who have evinced such remarkable productive power, enterprise and readiness of resource in finding and employing all the means necessary in the art of war, and that in this occupation they will find that warlike ideal which alone will make them worthy sons of their great country in the noble art which they profess.

"LIEUTENANT GENERAL GLASOFF."

General Corbin's address on "The Staff" is of so

much interest in its bearing on the general subject of Army administration that we shall return to it another week.

ORATION BY HORACE PORTER—1860.

Since the foundation of the United States Military Academy upon the historic spot on which to-day this vast concourse of visitors is assembled, the dial hands of the celestial clock record a century's flight. Upon the centennial of the birth of this devoted child of the Nation, she stands with outstretched hands to press the cup of greeting to the lips of all who come to pay her homage and with natural fondness bids her sons to return to her after the trials and vicissitudes of their life's career and once more repose their heads upon her bosom.

It is in every sense an ideal site on which to have founded an institution to teach the science and the art of war. Here the Academy sits enthroned in the fastness of the legendary Highlands; the cold, gray, rugged rocks which form her battlements are symbolic of the rigor of the discipline exacted of her children; her towering hills seem to lift man nearer to his God; the mist-laden storm clouds may lower above her but they break upon her crags and peaks as hostile lines of battle have so often broken upon the sword points of her heroic sons. Her abode is incomparably beautiful at all hours and in all seasons. At one time we find her mountains reverberating and her plain trembling with the thunder of her guns as their volleys rend the air in mimic warfare, or, as with their crimson breath, they utter their notes of greeting to an illustrious Soldier-President who honors her imposing fete day by his distinguished presence. At another time stillness rules her camp; the snowy whiteness of her tents glistens in the golden light of a mid-summer moon, the prevailing silence is broken only by the cadenced footfalls of her trusty sentinels or the rippling of the waters of the noble stream which flows at her base, bearing to the sea those great argosies of commerce which measure a nation's material prosperity.

As we stand here to-day a hundred years of history pass in review before us, and we would fain light the torch of memory and count the brilliant beads of recollection. When our ancestors threw down the gauntlet to the mother country and resolved to conquer the right to form a government of their own, able leaders were found who had gained a valuable experience in battles with savage tribes and especially in the French and Indian wars, but there was a total lack of officers who had received military education and drill masters for our troops were eagerly sought among the trained soldiers of Europe. This want led our statesmen at an early day to consider the question of establishing a training school for officers of future armies. Washington favored West Point which had been so closely identified with his military career, as the most appropriate site for such an institution. During his second administration, in 1794, a military school was located here but in 1796 the building was destroyed by fire and for several years the instruction was suspended. In Washington's farewell address, that immortal document, well described as unequalled by any composition of uninspired wisdom, he formulated a memorable maxim in the words: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." Two days before his death in 1799, he wrote to Hamilton a letter, probably the last one his illustrious hand ever penned, saying, "The establishment of a military Academy upon a respectable and extensive basis has ever been considered by me as an object of primary importance in this country, and while I was in the Chair of Government I omitted no proper opportunity of recommending it to the attention of the Legislature." Thus this infant of the State received at its baptism Washington's dying benediction.

The present permanent Academy was founded in 1802. The class that year contained two cadets. During the ten years following the average number was twenty. We might say of the cadets of those days what Curran said of the books in his library: "not numerous but select." The instruction was then as meagre as the rations, and this new-born child, was so poorly cared for that it was scarcely provided with decent swaddling clothes. In fact, the necessity of the school came to be seriously questioned. But then occurred the war of 1812; the institution received from consideration, was more efficiently organized and the maximum number of cadets was fixed at 250. The golden age of the Academy, however, began with the advent as superintendent, of a soldier who seemed especially created for the position that man of honored memory, crowned with the title of "Father of the Academy," Col. Sylvanus Thayer. He brought to his field of usefulness a broad scholarship, a ripe experience, an unerring judgment. In his work it was the very magnitude of the task that seemed to call forth the powers which mastered it. While upon an official mission in Europe he had culled from the most noted war schools of the old world the best features of their curriculum, and afterwards introduced them here. In the sixteen years of his labors he raised the institution from an elementary school to the grade of the highest academies. Among West Point's graduates a test of fidelity is the veneration in which they hold his name. After the close of the War of 1812, when the drums had beaten the glad notes of victory and the bugles had sounded a truce, there was a period of some thirty years in which the colors were furled and swords were sheathed. Again a lack of appreciation of the work of the Academy prevailed and there was much grumbling at the expense it entailed. But then came the war with Mexico. An adventurous campaign was to be undertaken in an unknown land where skill and science were to play an important part and her graduates were gladly sought to complete the organization of the expeditionary Army. The encomiums passed upon them by their commanders for the practical manner in which they applied scientific knowledge, and their devotion and personal gallantry in that triumphal march from the Gulf to the Halls of the Montezumas silenced all objectors and convinced the most reluctant that the living had justified their schooling by their deeds, that, if one can barter blood for gold, the dead had amply repaid the cost of their education with their lives.

At different periods campaigns against hostile Indian tribes, the most distasteful of all warfare, tested the powers of our little Army. In 1861 the Temple of Janus again threw wide its portals and the nation entered upon the most appalling struggle that the new world has ever known. For four years the arts of peace gave way to the science of destruction; blood flowed as freely as festival wine and the high carnival of slaughter reigned until the record of the carnage staggered humanity. West Point's graduates in that war, from leaders of armies to com-

manders of companies, by their brilliant feats of arms and conspicuous display of American manhood, challenged the admiration of the world.

In subsequent years an attack was made again upon the Academy. A representative in Congress proposed to abandon it and sell the property. The answer made to him was in substance: "There never was but one American who tried to sell West Point and God in his Providence did not permit him to succeed. His name was Benedict Arnold."

In the war with Spain West Point again proved her usefulness. Her officers bore an honorable part in liberating an oppressed people, lighting their watchfires even in the lands of the antipodes, dipping the fringes of their banners in the waters of Oriental seas, setting our country a century ahead in history and raising it to the proud distinction of a world power.

In this contest the blue and the gray of the previous struggle were blended into one harmonious, patriotic color, and men whose opinions had once made them foes, again marched shoulder to shoulder beneath the folds of the red, white and blue, that banner which represents a trinity of colors—a union of loyalty.

The most recent prominent event in the annals of the Academy has been the donation of the majestic building, with its chaste lines and graceful proportions, the hospitality of which we to-day enjoy. The donor, by this act of princely generosity gained title deeds to gratitude of which he can never be dispossessed. It has been said that gratitude is a debt in which it is left to the debtor to pay in whatever coin he pleases. Alas! we have no coin save the fervent tribute of thankful hearts with which to pay the priceless debt of gratitude we owe to General George W. Cullum.

The system pursued in the conduct of this Academy is in perfect keeping with the spirit of our liberal institutions. The equal participation of all the States and Congressional Districts in the nomination of cadets, their selection without regard to race, religion, color, wealth or station, and their impartial examinations in which the names they bear exert no more influence on the result than the numbers which designate them, are methods as democratic as the most liberal-minded could desire.

The fact that during the past century less than one half of those who entered were graduated, shows an instruction as thorough as the most exacting could demand. Every cadet must stand on his own individual merits. He who would be called Thor must be able to wield Thor's battle-axe; he who would be called Ulysses, must be able to bend Ulysses' bow.

In talking with officers of the military schools in Europe, when I have told them the requirements of cadet life here, the long term of service, the exacting course of study, the number of drills, the few hours of recreation, the one furlough only in the four long years, those officers have been free to confess that the youth of their lands could never be brought to endure it.

It has been asked why impart practically the same education to all cadets, to those destined for the line as well as for the scientific corps? It is because it is believed that the mental discipline, powers of investigation and accurate methods of thought requisite in solving difficult problems in the higher branches of science are the same qualities which are necessary in planning campaigns against wily savage tribes or conducting battles against trained armies.

An ancient writer has said: "We fatten a sheep on grass not in order to obtain a crop of hay from its back, but so that it may feed us with its mutton and clothe us with its wool." In like manner we train a soldier in science, not with the expectation that he will use an equatorial in getting the range of an advancing battle line or ascertain his own whereabouts by finding astronomically the longitude of his post by means of lunar calculations, or frighten away an enemy by shaking a table of logarithms at him, terrifying as those figures are, but in order that he may have the general powers of his brain fully developed, be able to concentrate his thoughts, to reason logically, to grasp with decision the difficult problems of a campaign and thus be the better prepared to lead men and to gain battles for the Republic. The fight may last but a day, the training to win it may require many toilsome years. A bicyclist with a broken machine stopped at a country blacksmith to have it mended. The workman said his charge was a dollar, twenty-five cents for the job and seventy-five cents for knowing how to do it. Battles should be won first with the brain, then with the sword. Men should be taught not only how to stop bullets but how to direct them. Where human life is at stake, we want duels not butcheries; victories, not excuses. It is quite certain that future successes in war will depend less on numbers and more on discipline, the cultivation of the morale of the soldier, improved weapons, celerity of movements and an intelligent application of the study of logistics.

It is conceded that no student can successfully master a subject unless his mind becomes duly interested in it. To produce good music an instrument must be in tune. The student who here studies the art of war finds himself in a purely military atmosphere and feels all the stimulus of his surroundings. About this region, celebrated for its strategic importance, there cluster the most inspiring memories of the war of independence which constituted the heroic age of the Republic. Here invading armies were checked, hostile fleets were barred, treason was baffled. Here flows the historic Hudson, rich in precious revolutionary reminiscences. From the unequal battle of Harlem Heights to the triumphant field of Saratoga, yonder stream throughout its entire length is studded with beacon lights of liberty. Upon the plain are displayed the trophies of former wars; upon the giant rocks are graven the names of victorious battles. Pendant on the building's walls are tablets and portraits which recall the record of imperishable deeds and perpetuate names which deserve to be immortal. Here statues are erected to commemorate men who lived believing in their country, who died that their faith might be fulfilled. The mute eloquence of their monuments will plead for equal sacrifice should war again threaten the nation's life, for example is stronger than precept and patterns are better followed than rules. It would be a recalcitrant cadet indeed who under such circumstances could fail to be imbued with an absorbing interest in the study of the profession of his choice.

It may be asked whether an education amid such surroundings may not make men lovers of war and anxious to taste its experience. There is little fear of such a result. In this country a soldier is no longer respected if he fails to realize that war should be undertaken only in the interest of peace, and that a nation's prosperity depends upon public tranquility. He knows full well that a people can be military without being warlike, that a government can be progressive without being aggressive. It was one of our most combative commanders in the field who uttered the famous aphorism: "Let us have peace," and whose distaste for war was so pronounced that in after life he never attended a review of

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troops even when tendered in his special honor by the great military powers of Europe. Washington, after having experienced the horrors of war fully appreciated the piping times of peace when soldiers may turn their battleaxes into billhooks and their helmets into bee-hives and yet he never failed to put himself on record in favor of the maintenance of an adequate army. For example, when in convention, a delegate moved that the size of the Army should never be allowed to exceed five thousand men, the great Founder of the Republic, with a display of ready wit which surprised his colleagues, killed the motion by offering an amendment prescribing that no foreign power should be allowed to invade the country with more than three thousand men. An army may be dangerous when wielded by an arbitrary sovereign, but never when directed by a sovereign people.

The true soldier regards an army as serving the same purpose to the country as the lightning-rod to the house which reaches out not to attract the lightning, but to meet it when it strikes, disperse its forces and stay the ruin it would work. Upon our National arms the American eagle is represented as holding in one talon the live branch of peace, in the other the shafts of war, he leaves to his adversaries which to choose.

No scholar can claim a monopoly of knowledge or perfection in learning. That would be mere pedantry, and Addison tells us that "Pedantry in learning is like hypocrisy in religion, a form of knowledge without the power of it." There are two means of acquiring an education in the schools and in the great university of experience. Fortunately for the prosperity of nations and the peace of the world, we do not have continual wars in which to instruct our officers, and so we give education in the schools making it as practical as possible.

In future as in past wars the great bulk of our Army will always be composed of volunteers, those patriotic types of American manhood who, at the call to arms, quit their peaceful avocations, sacrifice their material interests and rally to the defense of their country's standard. They receive their valuable but hard-learned lessons in the field and even in the presence of the enemy; the graduates from their ranks have furnished to the Army some of its most distinguished officers. The cordial and efficient co-operation of these two great branches of the Service has everywhere brought success to our arms. I have no patience with occasional writers who would make it appear that there are dissensions and discord between these two bodies battling in the same cause. It is a common practice for volunteer organizations to apply for Regular officers to command them, while the Regulars have constantly sought commissions in the Volunteers. In the field inseparable ties of true comradeship have been formed among them, for as iron is welded in the heat of the forge, so are friendships welded in the heat of battle. Anyone in either of these two honorable branches of the Army who would be guilty of petty jealousy or half-hearted co-operation would be unfit for the Service to which he belonged and unworthy of the name of soldiers.

This Academy had its birth and grew to manhood in the most marvelous century of recorded time, an age of which the advance in civilization and the triumphs in useful inventions and scientific discoveries inspire us with the grandeur of events and thrill us with the majesty of achievements. During this eventful period, there were graduated 4,076 cadets. They have displayed their devotion upon countless battlefields and attested their usefulness in all the civil walks of life, in science and art, in trade and commerce, theology, diplomacy and statesmanship, from the modest engineer to President of the Republic. Nearly all who entered the Army have been disbursing officers in some capacity or other, from post treasurer to paymaster general, and with such scrupulous fidelity have the hundreds of millions entrusted to them been accounted for that those who have ever been charged with peculation can be numbered on the fingers of one hand. Time does not permit us to recount their services. To select for special comment, even the more illustrious, would be to make invidious distinction; to mention all who have efficiently served the State, would be to call the roll of "graduates." They need no eulogist, their services attest their worth. They did their duty and trusted to history for their need of praise.

Of the total of 4,067 graduates 238 have fallen, killed or mortally wounded on the field of battle. In the trials of the self-sacrificing profession in which they cast their lot, they had to learn that "all hours wound—the last one kills." The record of West Point's heroic dead is inexpressibly sad; it is incomparably glorious. The story of their deeds rises to the sublimity of an epic. They honored the age in which they lived and future generations will read with pride the inscription on their tomb. The world can better appreciate their services since they have fallen, and the historian has had time to record their achievements. A tree is best measured when it is down. When La Tour d'Auvergne, who by his matchless deeds of valor gained the proud title of the First Grenadier of France, finally fell with his face to the foe, pierced by the enemy's bullets, Napoleon issued an order prescribing that this soldier's name should be carried on the active list, and to this day the sergeant of the company to which he belonged calls "La Tour d'Auvergne" and the color bearer answers "Mort au Champ d'Honneur." If the roll of West Point's graduates were called to-day answer could be made not for one but for hundreds "Dead on the field of honor."

I know that I voice the sentiments of every graduate, every officer of the Army, and every patriotic citizen when I express the profound acknowledgments and the deep sense of obligation due to all who have been instrumental in procuring appropriations from a generous Congress for enlarging and improving the Academy, with a view to keeping pace with our growing population, and in order that the efficiency of the institution may increase and multiply and its usefulness be greater even in the coming ages than in the century which is closing. In these names I include those eminent statesmen whose intelligent foresight has been so important in guiding national legislation, the able Superintendent of the Academy whose devotion to the work has been so effectively displayed and all those associated with him, and the officers of the Army holding high positions in Washington, who, in cases where they are not enrolled as graduates have been as faithful and devoted to the interests of the institution as if they had been reared within its walls.

And now a word to the Corps of Cadets, the graduation of whose first class marks the close of the first century of the Academy's life. The boy is father to the man. The present is the mould in which the future is cast. The dominant characteristics of the cadet are seen in the future general. You have learned here how to command and a still more useful lesson how to obey. You have been taught obedience to the civil as well

as the military code, for in this land the military is always subordinate to the civil law. Not the least valuable part of your education is your service in the cadet ranks, performing the duties of the private soldier. That alone can acquaint you with the feelings and the capabilities of the soldiers you will command. It teaches you just how long a man can carry a musket in one position without over fatigue, just how hard it is to keep awake on sentry duty after an exhaustive day's march. You will never forget this part of your training. When Marshal Lannes' Grenadiers had been repulsed in an assault upon the walls of a fortified city, and hesitated to renew the attack, Lannes seized a scaling ladder and rushing forward cried: "Before I was a marshal I was a grenadier so I have not forgotten my training." Inspired by his example, the grenadiers rushed forward and carried everything before them.

Courage is the soldier's cardinal virtue. You will seldom go amis in following Gen. Grant's instructions to his commanders, "When in doubt move to the front." Modesty should go hand in hand with valor. Never underestimate yourself in a battle, never overrate yourself in a despatch. When clothed with authority, avoid everything which savors of puppyism, an evil sometimes bred by power, and shun as well a spirit of dogmatism which Johnson said is only puppyism grown to maturity. When you are sure that you are right, do not be disarmed by unjust criticism. Mankind is divided into two classes, those who go ahead and do something and those who sit back and criticize them for not doing it better. Censure is often a concomitant to success. Ostracism was the Greek's reward for popularity, derision and caricature pursued the recipient of a Roman triumph. Even at the present day, in a land whose boast is justice, and among a people whose patent of manhood is their sense of fair play, while the American soldier, by his fidelity, his manly bearing, his matchless gallantry has earned the right to stand with head covered and with feet sandaled in the presence of the proudest warriors of foreign lands, at home the venomous shafts of slander as hurled at him from behind his back, but they have not even pierced the khaki of his uniform. When the authors of the calumnies are mouldering in forgotten graves the patriotic American people will be searching for monumental marble white enough and pure enough on which to engrave the names of our heroes in the Philippines.

In this institution the flag of your country is kept constantly in view. It is not simply a piece of bunting which can be purchased for a few shillings in the nearest shop; it is not a mere cluster of brilliant colors with which to decorate a window for holiday display; it is the emblem of dignity, authority, power. Insult it and millions will spring to its defense resolved that it shall never be dethroned from its proud supremacy. In this free land there is no sovereign, fealty to whom symbolizes national loyalty, no crown to typify inherent authority; our sole emblem of fidelity to country is the flag. Here you are trained to salute it, taught to reverence it. Remember that it is to be your pillar of cloud by day your pillar of fire by night, that it will wave above you in victory, will be your rallying point in defeat, and if it be your privilege to offer up your life in its defense, its gentle folds will rest upon your bosom in death, its crimson stripes will mingle with your generous heart's blood, its very presence there will write a nobler epitaph than that on the sarcophagus in which the great Sesostris sleeps. A generous country has with fostering care equipped you for your career. It is entitled to your undivided allegiance.

In closing, let me mention, by way of illustration, a most touching and instructive scene which I once witnessed at the annual meeting on the great hall of the Sorbonne in Paris for the purpose of awarding medals of honor to those who had performed acts of conspicuous bravery in saving human life at sea. A bright-eyed boy of scarcely fourteen summers was called to the platform. The story was recounted of how one winter's night when a fierce tempest was raging on the rude Normandie coast, he saw signals of distress at sea and started with his father, the captain of a small vessel, and the mate to attempt a rescue. A wave washed the father from the deck. The boy plunged into the seething waves to save him but the attempt was in vain and the father perished. The lad struggled back to the vessel to find that the mate had been washed overboard. Then lashing himself fast, he took the wheel and guided the boat, with its cargo of precious human souls, through the howling storm safely into port. The Minister of Public Instruction, after paying a touching tribute to the boy's courage in a voice broken with emotion, pinned the medal to his breast, placed in his hands a diploma of honor, and then seizing the brave lad in his arms imprinted a kiss on each cheek. For a moment the boy seemed dazed not knowing which way to turn as he stood there with the tears streaming down his bronzed cheeks while every one in that vast audience wept in sympathy. Suddenly his eyes turned towards his old peasant mother, she to whom he owed his birth and his training, as she sat at the back of the platform with bended form and wearing her widow's cap. He rushed to her, took the medal from his breast and casting it and his diploma into her lap threw himself on his knees at her feet.

Men of West Point, in the honorable career which you have chosen, whatever laurels you may win, always be ready to lay them at the feet of your country to which you owe your birth and your education.

NO COERCION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

In response to a letter transmitting the announcement of a vote taken at the recent annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association concerning the situation in the Philippines, the President of the United States has written to the secretary of the Association as follows: "White House, Washington, D.C., June 6, 1902. Rev. Charles E. St. John, Secretary. My Dear Sir: I beg to thank you for your very kind letter of the 31st ultimo, enclosing the memorial of the American Unitarian Association passed at their annual meeting on May 22 1902. I am happy to be able to say that the bill which just passed the Senate will, if enacted into law, enable us to proceed even more rapidly and efficiently than hitherto along the lines of securing peace, prosperity and personal liberty to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. There is now almost no policy or coercion in the islands, because the insurrection has been so entirely overcome that, save in a few places, peace, and with peace the policy of conciliation and good will obtains throughout the Philippines. There has never been any coercion save such as was absolutely inevitable in putting a stop to an armed attack upon the sovereignty of the United States, which in its last phases became mere brigandage. With great regard and assuring you of my hearty sympathy with the purpose set forth in your letter and actuating the members of the American Unitarian Association as regards peace and justice in the Philippines, I am, very truly yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Hodge and the Misses Hodge will pass the summer at York Harbor, Maine.

Capt. James Olio, U.S.A., retired, will spend his summer vacation at Fort Keogh, Mont.

Mrs. C. A. P. Hatfield has gone on a visit to Buffalo, N.Y., stopping at 471 Niagara street.

Rear Admiral John McGowan, U.S.N., retired, arrived in New York, June 9, from Europe.

Capt. S. S. Jordan, Art. Corps, of Fort Banks, Mass., visited friends at Governors Island on June 10.

Lieut. James Totten, A. C., rejoined at Fort Trumbull, June 10, from a pleasant visit to New Milford, Conn.

Mrs. Georgie Caperton, wife of Commander Caperton, U.S.N., will pass the summer at Jamestown, R.I.

Lieut. C. Rodman Jones, 1st Cav., has joined his regiment at Batangas, Southern Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Commander Wainwright, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, passed several days in Washington, D. C., this week.

Miss Nellie Hunt will pass this summer in New Hampshire. Miss Hunt is the sister of Paymaster Livingston Hunt, U.S.N.

Capt. John A. Perry, U.S.A., and Miss Perry are in Washington, D.C., visiting General and Mrs. A. J. Perry at 2003 I street, N.W.

Rear Admiral George Brown, U.S.N., retired, now one of the most prominent citizens of Indianapolis, visited old friends in Washington, D.C., recently.

Pay Inspector James Hoy, U.S.N., Mrs. and the Misses Hoy will pass the summer at Bar Harbor, Maine, after a visit to Narragansett Pier, R.I.

Capt. William P. Randall, U.S.N., returned to Washington, D.C., from a visit to Atlantic City, N.J. and will pass the summer at New Bedford, Mass.

Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav., is in Denver, Colo., stopping at 830 Clarkson street, where he expects to remain during the remainder of his recruiting detail.

Mrs. Hastings Brooks and little daughter, Ruth, wife and child of 1st Lieut. Wm. Hastings Brooks, assistant surgeon, will spend the summer near Asheville, N.C.

Rear Admiral Barker, U.S.N., commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has received orders to place the converted cruiser Mayflower in commission within two weeks.

Capt. and Mrs. Ormond Mitchell Lassak, who have just returned from their wedding tour, will be at home on Thursdays, in June, at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Hough, wife of Lieut. Henry Hughes Hough, U. S.N., has gone to London to be with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Gray Ward, during her husband's absence on the Chesapeake.

Mrs. Stratt, wife of Lieut. John N. Stratt, of the 25th Infantry, returned from the Philippines on the Buford, May 24, and is the guest of relatives of 3725 Finney avenue, St. Louis.

Mrs. C. H. Whipple, Jr., after an absence of two years in the Philippines, has been spending a short time with her mother in New Orleans before joining Lieut. C. H. Whipple, Jr., 12th U.S. Inf., at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Miss Mary Stone, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Stone, of Brightwood, Washington, D.C., is visiting Mrs. E. S. Benton, wife of Capt. E. S. Benton, at Fort Strong, Boston, who is in command of artillery at that station.

Paymaster Harry P. Sullivan, U.S.N., who has been under treatment at the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for some time past, will, as soon as he can leave the hospital, be granted an extended sick leave on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Following a service extending over several months in Havana, Cuba, Paymaster Henry T. Skelding, U.S.N., retired, has been detached from that duty at the New London Naval Station in place of Paymaster R. T. M. Ball, U.S.N., this latter officer being detached from that station and ordered to continue other duties.

The Secretary of War has notified the owners of the Hygeia Hotel and other private establishments on the military reservation at Fort Monroe, Va., through Major General Brooke and the commanding officer of Fort Monroe, that the land occupied by them is urgently needed for military purposes, and their buildings and contents must be removed within a "reasonable time."

Miss Balch, daughter of Rear Admiral George Beall Balch, U.S.N., retired, of Baltimore, is visiting her brother, Mr. George Vinson Balch, of 1381 Kenesaw avenue, Washington, D.C. Admiral Balch was retired from the active list of the Navy Jan. 3, 1883, and has since resided in Baltimore, Md., nearly all of the time. His address is 1708 North Charles street.

Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, widow of the late Comdr. R. D. Hitchcock, U.S.N., accompanied by her daughter, Margaret, has been engaged for several weeks recently in putting their New Hampshire residence in order for the summer, has returned to Washington, where she will remain until later in the season. Mrs. Hitchcock and her daughter paid several visits to friends in Boston before returning to Washington.

Mrs. M. M. McNamee, wife of Capt. McNamee, 14th Cav., Fort McKenzle, Wyo., is stopping with her husband's relatives in Junction City, Kan. Mr. Auguste Kuntz, of Dusseldorf, Germany, and Mr. J. H. Stout, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the former representing the Ehrhardt gun and the latter the Bethlehem No. 2 gun in the gun tests now in progress at this post, have been in the garrison for the past two weeks looking after the interests of their respective firms.

News has just been received by her family in this country of the illness of Mrs. Charles Conard, wife of P. A. Paymaster Conard, U.S.N., at Yokohama. Paymaster Conard has been sent to Yokohama by Admiral Evans, and will probably remain there until the recovery of Mrs. Conard. He is the pay officer of the U.S.S. New Orleans. No anxiety is felt for the outcome of Mrs. Conard's illness, and the fact that she has been taken to the U.S. Naval Hospital at Yokohama is a source of gratification to her mother and sister in this country. Mrs. Conard is a daughter of the late Paymaster Robert W. Allen, U.S.N.

Army officers lately registering in New York were: Col. F. H. Phipps, Capt. H. C. Davis, Capt. G. F. Landers, Capt. J. W. Parker, Manhattan; Lieut. W. T. Merry, Lieut. J. M. Dunn, Capt. R. S. Abernethy, Capt. E. M. Blake, Capt. P. L. Mills, Navarre; Gen. I. D. DeRussy, Capt. O. W. B. Farr, Major W. A. Mann, Lieut. J. T. Geary, Capt. J. A. Johnson, Lieut. E. Gottlieb, Major H. P. Birmingham, Col. J. L. Clem, Major C. B. Ewing, Grand Hotel; Lieut. L. S. Breckinridge, Imperial; Gen. Thos. M. Vincent, Major G. F. Cooke, Major B. H. Randolph, Fifth Avenue; Lieut. W. W. Whitside, Savoy; Col. E. J. McClelland, Holland House; Major J. D. Glennan, Waldorf-Astoria.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. R. Foster Walton, 10th U.S. Inf., at New York city, June 8.

Dr. Magruder, U.S.N., and Mrs. Magruder have gone to their summer home near Frederick, Maryland.

Lieut. Orlando G. Palmer, 7th U.S. Cav., on leave from Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., is visiting at Jewell City, Kansas.

Miss Mattie Scott daughter of the late Col. Robert Scott, U.S.A., will pass the summer in New Hampshire.

Major E. R. Hills, Art. Corps, on leave from Fort Dade, Fla., is paying a round of visits to friends in New York and vicinity.

Capt. C. E. Hampton, 21st U.S. Inf., on leave from Columbus Barracks, O., is visiting at 420 Solidad street, San Antonio, Texas.

Capt. W. C. Rafferty, Art. Corps, lately in New York on leave has arrived at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., and assumed command of that post.

Lieut. John T. Geary, Art. Corps, and bride, joined at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., this week from a brief wedding trip and received a hearty greeting.

Capt. John S. Bishop, retired, is at his home in Philadelphia, slowly recovering from a severe attack of malarial fever, brought home from the Philippines.

Col. La Rhett L. Livingston, U.S.A., and Mrs. Livingston are at Atlantic City, where they have been visiting their newly married daughter, Mrs. James Hamilton.

Mrs. and Miss Almy left Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, June 10, for N. Y., where they will pass a few days before going to Narragansett Pier, for the summer.

Mrs. E. A. Anderson, wife of Lieut. E. A. Anderson, U.S.N., and her son Lorain, have sailed on the Buford for Manila to spend the summer with Lieut. E. A. Anderson in the Philippines.

Lieut. F. F. Harding, Porto Rico, recently commissioned from Electrician Sergeant left Fort Greble, R.I., this week on a short leave and will join at San Juan toward the end of June.

Capt. S. A. Kephart, Art. Corps, left Fort Du Pont, Del., June 8, on three weeks leave and after attending the centennial exercises at West Point went on to Cresson, Pa., to visit friends there.

Among those who arrived in San Francisco from Manila, June 7, were Brig. Gen. A. E. Bates, U.S.A., Paymaster General, and Colonel Kitchener, brother of Lord Kitchener commanding the British troops in South Africa.

Col. Von Witzleben and Major Von Mulmann, German Army, sent to this country to study American military methods, arrived in New York, June 9. They will visit West Point and other places of interest, and will remain in the United States about six weeks.

Major LaGarde, U.S.A., and Mrs. LaGarde entertained the members of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States and their wives at their home in the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., to meet Colonel Nimier, the delegate of the Army of France.

Mrs. Wheaton, wife of Gen. Loyd Wheaton, has been visiting Chicago, and was recently entertained by Mrs. Wood, at the home of Mr. Walter B. Phister, on Kenwood avenue. General Wheaton is expected in Chicago shortly after he reaches the United States.

Mrs. Alex M. Wetherill and Samuel Wetherill have opened their cottage at Jamestown, R.I., for the summer, when they hope to have Mrs. B. F. Van Meter and baby girl, also Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, who is expected home from the Philippines this month.

It is stated at the War Department that Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, U.S.A., recently promoted and now in the Philippines, has applied for retirement under the forty year's service clause. His application will doubtless be granted and another vacancy will be made in the list of brigadier-generals.

On June 12 Representative Foss, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced a bill in the House which read as follows: "That the President is hereby authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint Capt. Charles Edgar Clark, U. S. Navy, to be a rear admiral of the senior grade on the active list of the Navy, who shall be carried on said list as an additional to the numbers of said grade."

Mrs. S. R. Colhoun and Miss Colhoun, the wife and daughter of Pay Insp. S. R. Colhoun, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kindleberger, the wife of Surg. C. P. Kindleberger, U.S.N., were recently the guests of Minister C. Page Bryan at the American Legation at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Mr. Bryan entertained them in princely fashion, making their visit one long to be remembered.

Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, U.S.N., addressed the Sunday school pupils of the Second Reformed church at New Brunswick, N.J., on Sunday, June 8, and in course of his remarks said: "This is the only nation where society is not in straits and where the individual can rise above his birth. We are the peace arbiters of the world, and it is our mission to teach nations to help their fellow men rather than injure them."

Comdr. Francis M. Barber, U.S.N., formerly Naval Attaché to the United States Embassy in Berlin, and Lieut. John M. Hudgins, U.S.N., who were ordered to Europe to study the operation of foreign wireless telegraphy instruments, arrived in Berlin June 9, and began experiments with the Slaby-Arco system of wireless telegraphy. Experiments with the Braun system will be made later. Lieutenant Hudgins will remain in Berlin for one month.

Rear Admiral Peter C. Asserson, U.S.N., was relieved from duty as head of the Department of Yards and Docks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on June 10. He was retired on Jan. 1, 1901, but because of the large amount of work which was in progress in his department, he was retained in charge under the provision of the bill which provides that an officer may be called on for service after his retirement. It is the intention of Rear Admiral Asserson to live in Brooklyn. First, however, he will go out of the city for a few months in order to recuperate his health.

There seems to be some doubt in the minds of the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs as to the legality of the nomination of Colonel Forwood to be Surgeon General of the Army. In about three months Colonel Forwood will reach the retirement age of sixty-four years, but his nomination to be Surgeon General reads "detailed for four years." The question has arisen in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs whether, if his nomination is continued under those circumstances he will not be entitled to serve on the active list as Surgeon General for three years and nine months after he reaches the statutory age for retirement. It is probable that the War Department will be called upon for an explanation.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry Erben, U.S.N., will be in Scotland after July 1.

Major L. H. Walker, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, June 14, from a short leave.

Major R. L. Bullard, U.S.A., has arrived at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty from Manila.

Capt. J. T. Conrad, 3d U.S. Cav., is now en route to join the post at Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

Contract Surg. Haywood S. Hansell, U.S.A., is a recent arrival at Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty.

It is reported in Washington that Judge Advocate General Lemly, of the Navy, has applied for sea duty.

Mrs. Mary R. Wolfe, mother of Capt. O. R. Wolfe, 22d U. S. Inf., will join him at Fort Reno, Oklahoma.

A son, Allen Lloyd Keyes, was born to the wife of Lieut. Allen C. Keyes, 14th U. S. Cav., at Chicago, Ill., May 24.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Manus Mc Closkey, Artillery Corps, at Fort Worden Washington, May 28.

Capt. W. B. Cochran, 24th U.S. Inf., is on a two months' leave from Manila, visiting his family at The Plain, Va.

Capt. F. W. Dickens, U.S.N., and Surgeon Paul Fitzsimmons, U.S.N., registered at the Casino, Newport, R.I., June 12.

Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U.S.A., en route home from the Philippines should be addressed to 212 Randolph avenue, Peoria, Ill.

Ord. Sergt. C. Hudeman, U.S.A., who has been serving in the Philippines, is going on a furlough for some time in Europe.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Hughes, U.S.N., recently detached from the Philadelphia at Panama, arrived in New York, June 10, from Colon.

An Army retiring board has recommended the retirement, on account of physical disability, of Major Richard P. Strong, Art. Corps.

Lieut. C. F. Leonard, 20th Inf., on leave from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, is visiting at Lowell, Mass., and is expected to rejoin about June 24.

General and Mrs. Ludington left Washington, D.C., June 9, for West Point, N.Y., to attend the centennial celebration of the Military Academy. They will be the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Bellinger while at West Point.

Capt. H. G. Lyon, 22d U.S. Inf., on duty at the State Camp at Peekskill, N.Y., gave a lecture, June 7, on the subject of "Field Service and Practice Marches," before the officers on duty at the camp.

Admiral James H. Sands, U.S.N., formerly Governor of the Philadelphia Naval Home and recently acting as a member of the Appointing Board at Washington, June 9 assumed the office of Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

There was an interesting competitive drill and sham battle by the cadet corps of St. John's College, Fordham, New York city, on Sunday, June 8. Major Charles Thurston Greene, U.S.A., is Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the college.

Captain John Lockwood, U.S.A., retired, sailed for Europe from New Orleans, La., on the steamship Louisiana, on June 10. He expects to be abroad all summer, during the vacation of the Louisiana State University, where he is commandant of cadets.

Mrs. L. M. and Master Rodney Haggard Harding, wife and son of Lieut. L. M. Harding, U.S.M.C., have joined Lieutenant Harding, who is in command of the Culebra detachment of Marines, stationed on the Island of Culebra, Virgin Islands.

Mrs. William R. King and her daughters, the Misses Harriet and Gertrude King, returned from Manila via Suez on Tuesday, June 10. They will spend the summer with their mother, Mrs. I. Carle Woodruff, at Fort Place, New Brighton, Staten Island.

Hospital Steward William Peake, U.S.A., who has been stationed at Havana, Cuba, for over three years past, on duty in Medical Supply Depot and Chief Surgeon's Office, has returned to the United States and will soon join his new post, Fort Casey, Wash.

Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, U.S.N., Naval Constr. Joseph Linnard and the other American Navy officers who have been at Dusseldorf to attend the Naval Congress there, are much pleased with the way in which they were entertained. All the papers read before the Naval Congress were printed in German English and French and distributed to the foreign delegates, which permitted them to follow the remarks of the various speakers. The afternoons at Dusseldorf were given up to excursions to points of interest, while banquets and balls were given in the evenings.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Marie Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kendall Rogers, was married at Chicago, Ill., June 7, to Mr. Robert Foote Hall, son of Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, U.S.A., at St. James' Church. Miss Annie Rogers was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Edith and Mildred Rogers, sisters of the bride, and Miss Caroline Rogers, of New York, a cousin. Mr. F. Corning Kenly, was the best man.

Mrs. Louis E. Fagan announces the marriage of her daughter, Florence Zell, and Mr. Daniel Haddock Farr, on Thursday, June 5, 1902, at Germantown, Pa. Mrs. Farr is the daughter of the late Capt. Louis E. Fagan, U.S.M.C., and niece of Capt. Charles Ellwood Colahan, U.S.N.

Asst. Surg. Chas. Norton Barney, U.S.A., was married, June 9, at Morristown, N.J., to Miss Helen B. Young, daughter of Mr. Mason Young. The ceremony was performed at St. Peter's P. M. Church, and the groom and best man were uniformed. After the ceremony a collation was served at the residence of the bride's father, and then the happy couple left on a short tour and are expected to join at Key West Barracks, Fla., about June 20.

The engagement of Capt. E. O. Sarraat, A.C., and Miss Charlotte Norton, niece of Major C. G. Starr, 25th Inf., is announced, the wedding to take place early in July.

Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Fealy, of Washington, D.C., have issued cards for the wedding of their daughter, Mary, to Lieut. Mack Kenny Cunningham, of the Signal Corps, U.S.A., at St. Matthew's Church, on June 18. The bride-elect, who is well known in Army circles, is a sister of Mrs. Hepburn, wife of Capt. C. B. Hepburn, of the Signal Corps, and of Lieut. T. J. Fealy, 1st Inf.

The marriage of Miss Julia Gardner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Clinton Gardner, to Mr. George H. Brodhead, 2d, of Rochester, N.Y., took place on Thursday afternoon, June 12, at the Church of the Resurrection, Richmond Hill, Long Island, N.Y. Miss Gardner is of an old Washington family, being the niece of Mrs. John

J. Almy and the granddaughter of the late Col. Charles K. Gardner, U.S.A. Mr. Brodhead is the son of the late Col. Josiah Adams Brodhead, U.S.A.

Lieut. George Steunenberg, 13th Cav., and Miss Cordelia L. Wetjen were married at San Francisco on May 20. The parlors of the home of the bride's parents, 708 Capp street, where the marriage took place, were beautifully decorated, yellow prevailing. The Rev. James N. Beard, pastor of Grace M.E. Church, officiated. Guy Shoup was best man and Miss Catherine Wetjen was the maid of honor. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Cord H. Wetjen, Miss Lizzette Wetjen, Miss Catherine Wetjen, Miss L. E. Purington, Miss Gladys Houp, Mr. and Mrs. Egert, Mrs. Albert Reiners, and Mrs. S. Osterman. Lieutenant Steunenberg is the brother of former Governor Steunenberg, of Boise City, Idaho. The bride is a daughter of Cord Wetjen. The happy couple left for Fort Meade, where Lieutenant Steunenberg is stationed.

Lieut. J. DeCamp Hall, 25th U.S. Inf., was married on April 22 in New York city to Miss Margaret E. Steers, of New York.

Lieut. Willdurr Willing, U.S.A., and Miss Jessie McNair, of Brookhaven, Miss., daughter of Hon. A. C. McNair and Mrs. Ada Warren McNair, were married in that city on June 5 in Calisthenics Hall, Whitworth College. With the first strains of "Tannhauser's" wedding march, the ushers, followed by the six pretty and picturesque garland girls, entered. The bridesmaids and groomsmen came next. The young ladies were charmingly attired in white point d'esprit evening dresses, with wide green sashes and white silk gloves. They carried ferns. The matron of honor was Mrs. J. Harvey Thompson, of Jackson, wearing her bridal gown of white duchesse satin, with overdress of net, embroidered in silver sequins. Her bouquet was composed of ferns. Miss Mary Carson Kidd, maid of honor, of Houston, Tex., preceded the bride. She was attired in white mousseline and lace. Ferns were carried. "Tannhauser's" march was now changed to Mendelssohn's, and admiring eyes were turned on the bride as she entered on the arm of her father and was given into the keeping of the groom at the foot of the rostrum steps, where he awaited her with his best man, Capt. W. D. Newbill, Art. Corps, U.S.A. White crepe chiffon over liberty satin composed the exquisite bridal gown, which was made princess, entraine, garnished with lace and ribbon and further enriched by a wide lace plastron down the front. A stock of fine pearls—family heirlooms—a long tulle veil and lace gloves completed a costume most becoming to the lovely young bride. Bride's roses in a large shower bouquet were carried. The groom and his best man were in the full dress uniform of their rank in the Army. Rev. W. H. Huntle, of Hattiesburg, uncle of the bride, pronounced the marriage service, at the close of which the building was filled with the sweet harmony of "Lohegrin's" bridal chorus.

Major Joseph M. Califf, Art. Corps, U.S.A., was married in Louisville, Ky., June 4, to Miss Katherine Hardy at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hardy, of 113 West Kentucky street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John K. Mason, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, before a small gathering of friends and relatives. The house was beautifully decorated in military style; large United States flags being used as draperies over the mantels, curtains and at the doorways. The chandeliers were festooned with cultivated smilax in which many small flags were stuck, and between the doorways were balls of green pierced by the same small flags. American Beauties, Crimson Ramblers and Jacqueminot roses banked the mantels and beautified all the rooms. The ceremony was performed in the parlor in front of the pier glass between the front windows. A canopy formed by a silk United States flag was draped from the chandelier to the top of the mirror and palms and ferns arranged against the curtains formed a green background. The little ribbon girls, Misses Mary Craig Hobbs and Susan Speed Morton, were dressed in dainty white gowns. They were followed by the pages, Master Charles Peter Robinson, Jr., and Master James Edward Hardy, Jr., both of whom wore white uniforms. Miss Nellie Hoffman, of Towanda, Pa., the great-niece of the groom wore white organdie and lace, and carried a bunch of Crimson Ramblers tied with red, white and blue ribbons. The bride was beautifully gowned in white Renaissance lace made over white chiffon and taffeta with graceful tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of bride's roses. The groom wore his full regimentals.

The bridal party entered the room to the Mendelssohn wedding march, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal chorus from Lohegrin was played. During the breakfast which followed the orchestra played national airs.

Capt. Frank E. Harris, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Geary Bonzano were married at Philadelphia, June 11, in Christ Church chapel. The bride's sister, Miss Laura Jasperson Bonzano, was maid of honor, and Capt. Frank R. Keffer, U.S.A., was the best man. The ushers were Lieut. R. H. C. Kelton, U.S.A., Charles L. Lanham, Howard L. Martin, Dr. E. P. Reynolds and Dr. W. H. Chambers. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian F. Bonzano, of Olean, N.Y., and a granddaughter of the late Governor John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania. She was never formally introduced in Philadelphia society, having spent most of her time abroad, where she was educated.

Robert T. Small, son of Sam Small, the evangelist, and Miss Ethel Sigbee, third daughter of Capt. Charles D. Sigbee, U.S.N., were married at the Church of the New Jerusalem, in Washington, D.C., June 11. The church was garlanded with wild smilax, with true lovers' knots in yellow and blue illusion. Only wild flowers were used, ox-eyed daisies and ragged robins. The bridesmaids, Miss Julia Wood and Miss Agnes McChesney, were gowned in yellow chiffon built on yellow satin, with blue sashes and picture hats of yellow straw, garlanded with ragged robins. The maid of honor Miss Mrs. Davis, was gowned entirely in yellow. She carried golden gate roses. Captain Sigbee's little granddaughter, Anna Louise Kittell, acted as flower girl and strewed daisies before the bridal party. Samuel Small, Jr., was best man. The ushers were Eugene B. Wilkins, Allen D. Albert, G. A. Lyons and Almand M. Griggs. The bride entered on the arm of her father, who was in full uniform. Her gown was of Turkish crepe, handsomely embroidered. She wore a tulle veil, caught in place by a diamond sunburst, and a cluster of orange flowers. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. Fourteen hundred invitations were issued to the church, and the building was filled with Army and Navy officers and representatives of official and resident families of the district. A reception was held at the Sigbee home on R street. Almost three hundred guests were present. Among these were Admiral and Mrs. Taylor, Admiral and Mrs. Bradford, Admiral and Mrs. Evans and Admiral Melville and Captain and Mrs. Davis.

June 14, 1902.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE ARMY.

Commander-in-Chief—Theo. Roosevelt, President.
Secretary of War—Elihu Root.
Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.
Commander—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations sent to the Senate on June 2 and 4 which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of June 7, page 1002, were confirmed on June 6.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate June 9, 1902.

Appointments in the Army.

To be Major Generals.

Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., July, 15, 1902, vice Wheaton, to be retired that date, under the requirements of the act approved June 30, 1882.

Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., July 21, 1902, vice Brooke, to be retired that date, under the requirements of the act approved June 30, 1882.

To be Brigadier Generals.

Col. Theodore J. Wint, 6th Cav., June 9, 1902, vice Whit-
side, retired.

Col. Frank D. Baldwin, 27th Inf., June 9, 1902, vice Lin-
coln, retired.

Col. Jesse M. Lee, 30th Inf., June 17, 1902, vice Bird,
to be retired, under the requirements of the act approved
June 30, 1882.

Col. William H. Carter, assistant adjutant general, vice
Bates, nominated for appointment as major general, U.S.
A., to rank from the date of acceptance by that officer of
his commission as major general.

Major Tasker H. Bliss, commissary, vice Davis, nomi-
nated for appointment as major general, U.S.A., to rank
from the date of acceptance by that officer of his com-
mission as major general.

Medical Department.

Col. William H. Forwood, assistant surgeon general,
to be Surgeon General for a period of four years, with
the rank of brigadier general, June 8, 1902, vice Sternberg,
retired.

Nominations received by the Senate, June 10, 1902.

Promotions in Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Jacob A. Augur, 4th Cav., to be colonel,
June 8, 1902, vice Whiteside, 10th Cav., appointed brigadier-
general.

Major Clarence A. Stedman, 10th Cav., to be lieutenant-
colonel, June 9, 1902, vice Augur 4th Cav., promoted.

Capt. William D. Beach, 9th Cav., to be major, June 9,
1902, vice Stedman, 10th Cav., promoted.

First Lieut. Charles E. Stodter, 9th Cav., to be captain,
June 9, 1902, vice Beach, 9th Cav., promoted.

Promotions in Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Noble, 16th Inf., to be colonel,
June 9, 1902, vice Lincoln, 10th Inf., appointed brigadier-
general.

Major John A. Baldwin, 22d Inf., to be lieutenant colonel,
June 9, 1902, vice Noble, 16th Inf., promoted.

Capt. Abner Pickering, 22d Inf., to be major, June 9,
1902, vice Baldwin, 22d Inf., promoted.

First Lieut. Preston Brown, 22d Inf., to be captain,
June 9, 1902, vice Pickering, 22d Inf., promoted.

G. O. 55, JUNE 13, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

Publishes the allowance for public animals, troops and
cavalry and batteries field artillery for purposes of in-
struction, as follows:
Each troop of cavalry, 70 horses. In addition to extra
allowance for cavalry horses authorized as follows: For
four troops, 15 horses each, when stationed for general
service and staff college; for twelve troops, 10 horses
each, when stationed at school of application for cavalry
and field artillery.

For each of the twenty-five batteries of light artillery
one hundred horses distributed as follows:

One captain, 1; three lieutenants, 3; three staff ser-
geants, 3; six sergeants, 6; two musicians, 2; one guidon,
1; six guns, 36; six caissons, 36; miscellaneous, 12.
Total 100.

For each of the three mountain batteries: Sixteen
saddle horses and 84 pack mules distributed as follows:
One captain, 1; three lieutenants, 3; three staff ser-
geants, 3; six sergeants, 6; two musicians, 2; one guidon,
1; four guns or howitzers, 32; four ammunition wagons,
32; two implement wagons, 12; miscellaneous, 12; total
164.

For each of the two batteries of siege artillery, 104
horses distributed as follows:

One captain, 1; three lieutenants, 3; three staff ser-
geants, 3; six sergeants, 6; two musicians, 2; one guidon,
1; four guns or howitzers, 32; four ammunition wagons,
32; two implement wagons, 12; miscellaneous, 12; total
164.

SPECIAL ORDERS, JUNE 12, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas
L. Sherburne, A. C.

2d Lieut. William F. Rittler, 15th Inf., to Madison
Barracks.

Resignation of Lieut. John McBride, jr., A. C., of
his commission as an officer of the Army accepted, to
take effect June 2, 1902.

1st Lieut. Robert M. Brambila, 14th Inf., is trans-
ferred from Co. H to A of that regiment and will
join his company.

Resignation 2d Lieut. Harrison S. Keerrick, Art.
corps, as an officer of the Army, accepted to take effect
June 1. Contract Surgeon Louis A. Molony to Fort
Gibbons.

G. O. 53, JUNE 12, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

The following changes in stations of the Artillery
Companies are ordered: 64th Co., from Alcatraz Island
to Fort Casey, Washington, to go in to camp
Island to Fort Casey, Washington, to go in to camp
until barracks and quarters are provided.

CIRCULAR 20, JUNE 12, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

publishes order of Post Office Department relative to
present status of international postal service existing be-
tween United States and Cuba.

G. O. 40, June 3, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders,
No. 113, August 22, 1901, from this office, as amended
by General Orders, No. 166, December 30, 1901, and Gen-
eral Orders, No. 14, February 10, 1902, from this office,
is amended to read as follows:

This order prescribes the duties of the superintendent
of Nurses and the Chief Nurse gives directions as to ap-
plications and qualifications for appointment to the Army
Nurse Corps, the assignment of Nurses and their duties,
their discharge, transfer, pay, transportation, subsistence,
leaves of absence medical attendance when ill and transfer
to the list of reserve nurses. Directions are also given as
to the reports and returns required of nurses and the uni-
form they are to wear.

The uniform will consist of a waist and skirt of suit-
able white material, adjustable white cuffs, bishop collar,
white apron and cap, according to patterns and specifica-
tions in the Surgeon General's Office. The badge of the
corps is the cross of the Medical Department in green
enamel with gilt edge. This is pinned on the left side of
the collar of the uniform or on a corresponding part of her
dress when she is not in uniform. Nurses not in uniform
will not be allowed in the wards without special per-
mission of the chief nurse or officer in charge.

RESERVE NURSES.

A nurse who has served faithfully and satisfactorily for

at least six months and received an honorable discharge
will be placed on the reserve list, subject to an agreement
to enter active service in time of war or national emer-
gency, or whenever she may be needed, and to report by
letter to the Surgeon General on the 1st of January and
the 1st of July of each year.

G. O. 51, JUNE 6, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the fol-
lowing is published to the Army for the information and
guidance of all concerned:

1. With a view to establishing systematic instruction
in submarine mining in artillery districts and at coast
artillery posts commanding generals of departments
containing such districts will upon the recommendation
of the district commander detail a suitable officer to take
charge of such instruction at posts provided with a mine
equipment. The officers so recommended and detailed
should, if practicable, be one who has had a course of in-
struction in submarine mining at the former Engineer
School at Willets Point, New York, but when this is
impracticable he should possess some knowledge of elec-
tricity.

This course of instruction will include the care and
preservation of the submarine equipment, in the practical
details and working of the mining casemate apparatus,
in the planting of a single mine and a triple group of
mines in shoal water where barges or yawls are available,
and when not available laying out the same on land, and
in a general testing of the equipment.

This instruction will be given in each district for at
least one month annually at every post provided with a
mine equipment, and the periods of instruction at the
different posts will be so regulated that the district
submarine mining officer may visit each during the period
of instruction and supervising the same.

On completion of the instruction at a post the district
submarine mining officer will submit a confidential report
of the result of the instruction and the condition of the
mine equipment to the district commander. The latter
will forward this report, confidentially, to the department
commander, who will transmit the same in like manner to
the Adjutant General of the Army.

2. The commanding officer of a post provided with a
submarine mine equipment will detail a suitable officer
to take charge of the same, attend to its care and preser-
vation, and give the instruction required by this order.
A detail of not less than three non-commissioned officers
and twelve privates, especially selected, will be directed
to report to the officer in charge of the mine equipment
to assist him in its care and preservation at all times
and for instruction purposes at such periods as may be
designated by the district commander. During the period
of practical instruction in submarine mining at a post
the officer in charge of a mine equipment and the selected
detail will be excused from other drills and parade and
when practicable from guard and police duty.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant Gen., Major Gen., U.S.A.

CIRCULAR 12, JUNE 6, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

Announces that it is intended to publish July 1, 1902,
and thereafter at such intervals as may be necessary, a
series of memoranda distributing to the Officers of the
Corps of Engineers such information as appears desir-
able.

CIRCULAR 13, JUNE 7, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

Refers to the frequent demands on the Engineer Depot
for surveying instruments and requests from officers for
authority to buy new instruments, and gives instructions
that all transits, levels, and level rods, in serviceable con-
dition, in excess of probable requirements be sent to
Major William M. Black, C.E., in charge of the Engineer
Depot, Washington, D.C., for repair. D.C. All
transits, levels, and level rods which are not in service-
able condition but which are worth repairing, will be
sent to Lieut. Edward H. Schulz, C.E., New York City.

CHANGE OF STATION.

G. O. 47, JUNE 6, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Headquarters, Band, and 3d Battalion, 14th Infantry,
are upon arrival in this department assigned to station
at Fort Wayne, Michigan.

Upon arrival of the 2d Battalion, 14th Infantry, at Fort
Wayne, Mich., Cos. B, C and D, 14th Inf., will be relieved
from duty at that post and proceed to and take station
at Fort Brady, Michigan.

G. O. 14, JUNE 2, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

The 12th and 13th Companies Coast Artillery, Fort
Clark, Texas, will proceed, on June 26, 1902, to Fort H.
G. Wright, New York, and Fort Trumbull, Connecticut,
respectively.

1st Lieut. Parker Howell, Asst. Surg., and two pri-
vates of the Hospital Corps, will accompany the troops.

G. O. 51, APRIL 21, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

So much of G. O. 65, current series, D. P., as directs
Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., to proceed with
his authorized aide, by the first available transport leav-
ing for San Francisco, is revoked. General Smith will
report to the adjutant general of the Division.

G. O. 52, APRIL 22, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

There no longer exists any military reason why the
provisions of G. O. 372, series of 1901, D. P., closing the
ports in the provinces of Batangas and Laguna, and the
restriction heretofore imposed, closing the ports of the
island of Mindoro should remain in force; however, as
a matter of public protection, due to the presence of
cholera in Manila, and that due notice may be extended
to the Civil Authorities, to the end that every safe-guard
may be had to prevent the spread of the disease to the
ports affected, the order mentioned above, will stand re-
voked to take effect at twelve o'clock, noon, May 1, 1902.

G. O. 28, APRIL 24, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Gives instructions for the sailing of the 21st Inf., to the
United States on the transport Meade, May 4, 1902.

G. O. 55, APRIL 28, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Gives instruction relative to the sailing of the 21st
and 9th Inf., to the United States, and also orders the
following changes of station:

The 2d squadron, 11th Cav., will be relieved from duty
in the 3d Separate Brigade and sent to San Fernando,
Province of Union, Luzon, to relieve the 1st squadron, 3d
Cav., which, upon being relieved, will be ordered to
Manila where it will make preparation to depart for the
United States.

CIRCULAR 24, APRIL 11, DIV. OF PHILIPPINE.

Publishes compilation upon the subject of "Asiatic
Cholera," by Major Charles Lynch, Surgeon, U.S.V.

CIRCULAR 25, APRIL 24, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

The Secretary of War has directed that all returns,
muster rolls and reports from the troops serving in this
Division, which will be due up to June 30, 1902, be for-
warded promptly so that if possible they will all reach
the War Department by Sept. 1, next, at the latest.

By command of Major General Chaffee:

W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

CIRCULAR 20, APRIL 25, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Upon the arrival at this port of U.S. Army transports,
or any other vessel carrying U.S. troops, from the United
States, no troops will be allowed to land until vaccinated.
The medical department will send a supply of vaccine
virus aboard each vessel as soon as it arrives, and medi-
cal officers, if necessary, to do the vaccinating.

By command of Major General Chaffee:

W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

CIRCULAR 21, APRIL 28, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts, who may become
insane while in the service of the United States, will be
sent to Manila, under proper care, accompanied by certi-
ficates of disability, descriptive list, and medical history
in each case, and upon arrival in Manila reported to the
Board of Health, Manila, with a view to their admission
to the Hospital de San Jose.

By command of Major General Chaffee:

W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

G. O. 8, MARCH 21, FIFTH SEPARATE BRIGADE.

Major George LeR. Brown, 10th Inf., is assigned to the
command, for administrative and general supervisory
purposes, of the Post of Paragua, with headquarters at
Coron, Island of Busuanga, to include the stations of
Coron, Island of Busuanga, Puerta Princesa, and Alfonso
XIII, Island of Paragua.

By order of Colonel Snyder:

ROBERT H. NOBLE, Captain 3d U.S. Inf., A.G.

G. O. 9, APRIL 1, FIFTH SEPARATE BRIGADE.

Capt. C. G. Morton, 6th U.S. Inf., in addition to the
command of 1st Battalion, 6th Inf., is assigned to the
command of the Post of Capis, Island of Panay, P.I.,
and its dependencies, and all places at which troops may
be serving in the Province of Capis are designated as
sub-stations of said Post.

11. Major R. H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., in addition
to the command of the 3d Battalion, 6th U.S. Infantry,
is assigned to the command of the Post of San Jose de
Buenavista, Island of Panay, P.I., and its dependencies;
and all places at which troops may be serving in the
Province of Antique are designated as sub-station of
said Post.

By order of Colonel Snyder:

ROBERT H. NOBLE, Captain 3d U.S. Inf., A.G.

CIRCULAR 17, MARCH 7, FIFTH SEPARATE BRIG.

Announces that on occasions of ceremony the Philippine
Scouts will take place on the left in line, and in rear in
column, of all regular troops.

GENERAL SMITH RELINQUISHES COMMAND.

G. O. 6, April 2, Sixth Separate Brigade.

Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from Division
Headquarters the undersigned hereby relinquishes com-
mand of the 6th Separate Brigade.

For over forty years his daily life has been identified
with the soldiers of our Army, and naturally he has had a
large and varied experience of them and their deeds. And
never in all this long period has he seen them confronted
with problems so novel, so difficult of solution and which
required such courage, persistency and pluck as those
imposed upon them by the Samar campaign now closing.
Never has American manhood responded more cheer-
fully and intelligently. Never were hardships more gall-
antly faced. The trials of hewing a way through a
tropical jungle in a roadless country, sore and bleeding
feet, with clothing soaked for weeks at a time, infrequent
meals and often scanty rations—all have been met with a
courage and virility which, showing her young man-
hood, bodes well for the future of America and her flag.

From such troops as these their Brigade Commander
takes his leave with mingled feelings of pride, satisfac-
tion and sorrow. Pride and satisfaction in their achieve-
ments; sorrow that the inevitable hour of parting has
come.

To them all, as well as to the troops on Leyte, the
members of the Navy and Marine Corps who have so
well and so loyally assisted him in all his undertakings,
and to the members of the brigade staff who have ever
met each duty with an ability and fidelity which have
made possible the results achieved, the Brigade Com-
mander offers the assurance of his appreciation of what
they have borne and done, and his deeply felt thanks
therefor.

J. H. SMITH, Brigadier General, U.S.A., Commanding.

COLONEL DERUSSY RELINQUISHES COMMAND.

G. O. 26, 11th U.S. Inf., Tanauan, Leyte, P.I., April 17, 1902.
By reason of appointment to higher grade it devolves
upon the undersigned to relinquish command of this regi-
ment and to bid farewell to its officers and men.

In their association and loyal support at all times,
they have largely aided to render his service with the
regiment a most pleasant duty; his separation from its
roster under any circumstances whatsoever cannot but be
accompanied by sincere regret.

For nearly eleven years he has been its Colonel; at
home and abroad, in peace and in war; through a period
covering its prominent service in the campaign in Porto
Rico; through the perhaps even more difficult duty in
succeeding years in the preparation of that island for
the civil government now enjoyed; through the fine and
arduous work there accomplished in the alleviation of
suffering during and following the disastrous cyclone in
the summer of 1899; and, finally, through the honorable
part in the pacification of the islands of Leyte and Samar.
Throughout these years in all places and under all cir-
cumstances, he has found in its personnel a standard of
honor, a devotion to duty, a regard for discipline, a love
of the regimental traditions and pride in its work, that a
life's acquaintance with the military service has never
shown surpassed. However divided at widely separated
stations, the regiment has been at all times distinguished
by a marked esprit de corps such that the great ser-
vice changes of the past few years have unable to ser-
iously disturb. In its reunions, at long intervals, this
unbroken allegiance to regimental traditions has been at
all times most manifest. What better legacy could be
left to those under its colors?

How much of the credit is due to the faithful services of
his staff, to the unwavering loyalty of his officers and to
the high standard of discipline maintained in the en-
listed strength, none realizes better than he.

The close of forty-one years in the Army leaves him
with no memories more pleasant than those of his as-
sociation with this regiment; with no conviction more
firm than that his successor succeeds to a command un-
excelled by any organization in the service.

That in the future its past standard and traditions may
be preserved is his firm hope and belief; that each and
every member may receive the reward due loyal and
faithful service is his earnest wish.

I. D. DeRussy, Colonel 11th Infantry.

G. O. 23, APRIL 22, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

The large amounts of worthless subsistence stores
lately shipped to the Depot Commissary at Manila from
accumulated surplus at different points of the department
make necessary in the interests of economy that addi-
tional precaution be taken by officers making such ship-
ments to this or other points, toward making certain that
nothing but serviceable materials is so transferred.

To this end it is directed that all subsistence stores or
property transferred from any station to another shall
receive close and careful examination by the shipping
commissary who will be held responsible that nothing is
shipped that is not entirely fit for issue or sales. Instruc-
tions are given for the examination of stores, and in con-
clusion the order says:

In case of insufficient manual labor at any station from
which shipments are ordered, the commissary will make
application by wire to the Chief Commissary of the De-
partment for authority to employ sufficient native labor
for the necessary handling of the stores as herein
directed.

G. O. 18, JUNE 4, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Major Alfred C. Sharpe, U. S. Inf., A. A. G., having re-
turned from leave of absence will resume his duties as
adjutant general of the Department, relieving Major
Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav.

G. O. 22, JUNE 4, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.
Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf., now temporarily in charge of the office of the inspector general of these headquarters, is announced as Acting Inspector General of the Department, during the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General.
By command of Brigadier General Bates:
E. J. McCLENNAND, Major of Cav., A. G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement from active service, June 9, 1902, of Brig. Gen. Sumner H. Lincoln, at his own request, is announced. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

The retirement from active service, June 9, 1902, of Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Whiteside, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, commanding the Department, and Major Edward J. McClelland, U.S. Cav., will proceed from Omaha, Nebraska, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for duty in connection with the participation of United States troops in the ceremonies to be held at that post on Decoration Day, May 30, 1902, incident to the re-interment of the remains of the late Brevet Brig. Gen. Henry Leavenworth, U.S. Army. (May 27, D.M.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate, is extended three months. (June 10, H.Q.A.)
ADD Q. M. DEPT.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major J. W. Pope, Q.M., Chief Q. M. of the Department, will proceed to Whipple Barracks, Arizona, for the purpose of examining the water supply at that post. (May 31, D. Colo.)

Major John W. Pullman, Q.M., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in connection with the construction of a railroad spur to the new storehouses to be erected at that post, and to arrange for a camp for the 6th Infantry should that regiment arrive before the completion of the Infantry barracks now building. (May 26, D.M.)

Lieut. Col. John W. Pullman, Deputy Q. M. General, U.S. Army, Chief Q. M. of the Department, will proceed to Fort Robinson, Nebraska, for the purpose of obtaining certain information and details covering the proposed installing of heating plants in the officers' quarters at that post. (May 31, D.M.)

Capt. William S. Scott, Q.M., will take station at Indianapolis, Indiana, and assume charge of the repairs and construction of public buildings at Indianapolis Arsenal. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

Par. 15, S. O. 97, April 24, 1902, H.Q.A., relating to Post Q. M. Sergt. Otto Kraatz, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, is revoked. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Norman Macleod from further duty at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and before expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, for duty, to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Carl Eioepfel, who will be sent to Fort Mott, N.J., for duty, to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. August Kurelmann. Sergeant Kurelmann will be sent to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty at Fort Liscum, Alaska. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

Major Thomas Cruse, Q.M., from duty in the Division of the Philippines, to San Francisco. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. William L. Alexander, deputy commissary general, will report in person to the Commissary General of the Army for duty as an assistant in his office. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, commissary. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. William Mansie is transferred to Fort Baker, Cal. (June 7, H.Q.A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Walter E. Smith, now on furlough in Philadelphia, Penn., on or before expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty, to relieve Sergt. Charles L. Gemmer, who will be sent to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Karl J. Thompson, San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to San Diego Barracks, Cal., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Andrew Ryan, who will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Alexander Nelson. Sergeant Nelson will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

Commissary Sergt. J. Ziesing will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco en route to Manila. (Fort Barrancas, June 5.)

Commissary Sergt. R. Muller will proceed to Key West Barracks for duty. (Fort Adams, June 6.)

Post Commissary Sergeant Jerry B. Machle, is granted a furlough for two months, to take effect July 1, 1902. (June 9, D. L.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. George M. Sternberg, Surg. General, is announced. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Robert H. Pierson, now at Syracuse, New York, will proceed to Fort Columbus, New York, for duty. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

Par. 10, S. O. 115, May 19, 1902, H.Q.A., relating to 1st Lieut. Edward W. Pinkham, asst. surg., is revoked. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Ira E. Gates is transferred to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty, to relieve Hospital Steward Herman Loth, who will be sent to Manila. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

Acting Hospital Steward Hugo Muller, Fort Riley, will be sent to Manila. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward George F. Campbell will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for temporary duty. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. William E. Musgrave will proceed, on the Army transport Buford, to sail June 2 for Manila. (May 29, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. George B. Jones will proceed June 2 to the Army transport Buford, for temporary duty there with during the voyage to the Philippine Islands. (May 29, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. J. M. Hewitt, from duty at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, thence by transport Warren to Seattle, Wash., thence to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for further orders. (May 27, D. Colo.)

Hospital Steward Shelby G. Cox will be sent to Hot Springs, Arkansas, for treatment. (May 29, D.M.)

1st Lieut. Frank T. Woodbury, asst. surg., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (June 7, H.Q.A.)

So much of par. 6, S. O. 120, May 21, 1902, H.Q.A., as relates to Hospital Steward Frank J. Wissell, Jackson Barracks, La., is revoked. (June 7, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Frank J. Wissell, on July 9, 1902, the expiration of furlough will report at Fort Thomas, for discharge and reenlistment, and will be sent to Manila. (June 7, H.Q.A.)

So much of par. 6, S. O. 120, June 2, 1902, H.Q.A., as relates to Contract Surg. Herbert W. Hatch, is amended to read, "Contract Surg. Herbert I. Harris, U.S.A." (June 6, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. W. Church Griswold, on June 2 will proceed to the transport Buford to the Philippine Islands. (May 27, D. Cal.)

Capt. Palmer H. Lyon, Asst. Surg., is assigned to temporary duty with troops on the transport Buford, during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippines, from San Francisco, June 2. (May 27, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward W. J. Donahay will proceed to San Francisco en route to Manila. (Fort Morgan, June 7.)

Contract Surg. Harry D. Belt, upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Keogh, Montana, for duty. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Charles L. Smit before expiration of furlough will report at Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (June 5, H.Q.A.)

Acting Hospital Steward Aaron Freeman, Fort H. G.

Wright, is assigned to duty at that post. (June 11, D.E.)
Capt. Milton Vaughan, Asst. Surg., assigned to temporary duty as transport surgeon of the Army transport Buford, to relieve 1st Lieut. Elmer A. Dean, Asst. Surg. (May 27, D. Cal.)

So much of par. 15, S. O. 78, April 2, 1902, H.Q.A., as relates to Col. William H. Forwood, asst. surg. general, is revoked. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Donald P. McFord, asst. surg., now at San Francisco, will report for duty as transport surgeon on the transport Warren. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: 1st Lieut. John J. Reilly, asst. surg., to Fort Porter, New York, to relieve Major William P. Kendall, surg., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., to the command of the U.S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to relieve Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Girard, deputy surgeon general, who will repair to Washington, D.C., for duty in his office. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Le Gare J. La Mar, on June 2d will report on the transport Buford, for duty during the voyage to the Philippine Islands. (May 31, D. Cal.)

Major R. P. Robins, Surg., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty with the 21st Inf. (June 3, D. Cal.)

Contract Surgeon Lewis H. Wheeler, and Contract Surgeon David W. Overton, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty with the 21st Infantry. (June 3, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Elmer A. Dean, Asst. Surg., will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty, for the public service.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Christopher C. Collins, asst. surg. (June 11, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1902, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Eugene H. Hartnett, asst. surg. (June 11, H.Q.A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months is granted Major John C. Muhlenberg, paymaster. (June 7, H.Q.A.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about June 14, is granted Lieut. Col. Francis S. Dodge, Chief Paymaster. (June 10, D.E.)

Capt. William B. Rochester, Jr., paymaster, will report in person to Col. Frank M. Cox, assistant paymaster general, president of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1st Lieut. Frederick W. Altstaetter, C.E., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas, for duty in connection with the selection of a permanent camping ground at that post and then return to Fort Leavenworth. (May 28, D.M.)

Capt. James P. Jervey, C.E., will proceed to Newport, R.I., to report on or about July 1, 1902, to Major George W. Goethals, C.E., for duty under his immediate orders until Aug. 31, 1902, when he will rejoin his proper station at West Point, New York. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Capt. Spencer Cosby will take temporary station at Philadelphia, and relieve Col. Jared A. Smith of the improvement of Delaware River from Trenton to its mouth, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Colonel Smith is also at his own request relieved from further duty in Philadelphia, Pa., and will take station at Wilmington, Del., and assume charge of such works as may be assigned to him by the Chief of Engineers. Lieut. Col. Charles W. Raymond upon his return to the United States will take station at Philadelphia, and relieve Capt. Spencer Cosby of the works temporarily in his charge. Captain Cosby will return to his station at Mobile, Alabama. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William W. Gibson, O.D., will make not to exceed two visits each month during the months of June, July, and August, 1902, to the Petersburg Iron Works, Petersburg, Virginia, on business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles in process of manufacture for the O. D. (June 7, H.Q.A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

1st Lieut. Otto B. Grimm will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Buford, to sail June 2. (May 27, D. Cal.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain R. W. Springer is detailed Assistant Librarian. (Fort Washington, June 9.)

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. A. B. WELLS.

2d Lieut. Christian Briand, 1st Cav., to the Philippine Islands on the transport Buford, to sail June 2. (May 29, D. Cal.)

Capt. William S. Scott, 1st Cav., will on June 2, proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Buford. (May 26, D. Cal.)

Troop H, 1st Cavalry, is relieved from duty in the department of Dakota, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., to await embarkation for service in the Philippine Islands. (June 3, D.D.)

Major Samuel L. Woodward, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. Robert C. Foy, Adjutant, 2d Squadron, 1st Cav., will remain on duty at Fort Keogh, Montana, until Troops F and G of their squadron are relieved from duty in this department, when they will proceed to Livingston, Montana, and join these troops and proceed thence with them to San Francisco, Cal. (June 3, D.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. E. L. HUGGINS.

Leave for three months is granted Veterinarian Walter R. Grutzman, 2d Cav., with permission to go beyond sea. (June 5, H.Q.A.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

Captain Harry H. Pattison, 3d Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for further orders. (May 31, D. Cal.)

Capt. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for further orders. (May 31, D. Cal.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. C. C. CARR.

The following transfers in the 4th Cavalry are made at the request of the officers concerned: Capt. James B. Hughes, from Troop H to Troop M; Capt. Robert A. Brown, from Troop M to Troop H. (June 7, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Frederick T. Arnold, 4th Cav., now on leave will report at Jefferson Barracks, for duty until further orders. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ward B. Pershing, 4th Cav., is extended one month. (June 11, H.Q.A.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Orlando G. Palmer, 7th Cav., is extended ten days. (June 9, D.E.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. E. P. Brewer, 7th Cav. (June 6, D.E.)

Capt. W. H. Paine, 7th Cav., is detailed Commissary and Treasurer. (Camp Geo. H. Thomas, May 31.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for two months on account of sickness, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Dennis P. Quinlan, 9th Cav. (June 7, H.Q.A.)

10TH CAVALRY.—

Capt. William H. Hay, 10th Cav., will upon the expiration of his present leave proceed to join his troop. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav., is extended three months. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

The assignment of Capt. Robert G. Paxton, 10th Cav.,

to station and duty in Washington, D.C., June 1, 1902, is announced. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Warren W. Whiteside, 10th Cav., will join his troop at Fort Robinson, Nebraska. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

The assignment of 1st Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, 10th Cav., to station and duty in Washington, D.C., for the period from May 31 to July 1, 1902, is announced. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. MOORE.

Major Herbert E. Tuthery, 11th Cav., Acting Inspector General, will proceed to Portland and Corvallis, Oregon, Spokane and Pullman, Washington, Moscow, Idaho, and Seattle, Washington, and inspect colleges, and then proceed to Fort Worden, Washington, and make the annual inspection of that post. (May 26, D. Cal.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. Percy E. Trippe, 12th Cav. (June 2, D.T.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. J. E. Cusack, Q.M., 12th Cav. (June 4, D.T.)

Col. W. C. Forbush, 12th Cav., department commander, will proceed from Fort Clark, Texas, to the headquarters of the department, San Antonio, Texas. (May 29, D.T.)

The leave granted Capt. Edward D. Anderson, commissary, 12th Cav., is extended two months. (June 11, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. Percy E. Trippe, 12th Cav., is extended three months. (June 11, H.Q.A.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBEO.

Leave for twenty days is granted Charles M. O'Connor, 14th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Arizona. (May 31, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. Clough Overton, 14th Cav., Fort Grant, Ariz. (June 2, D. Colo.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

1st Lieut. Percy Willis, A.C., will report in person to Lieut. Col. John P. Story, A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. Lawrence C. Crawford, Art. Corps, is assigned to the 9th Co., Coast Artillery. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John G. Livingston, A.C., is extended fifteen days. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect after June 17, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Adrian S. Fleming, A.C., San Diego Barracks, Cal. (May 28, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, Art. Corps, is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to No. 3 Third avenue, New York City, New York. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick L. Dengler, A.C. (June 7, D.E.)

The 8th Band, A.C., under command of 2d Lieut. W. S. Browning, A.C., Adjutant, will proceed from Fort Columbus, to West Point, June 8. When relieved Lieutenant Browning and band will return to Fort Columbus. (June 6, D.E.)

Capt. John E. McMahon, A.C., will proceed to make the prescribed inspection at the University of Vermont, Burlington, the Vermont Academy, Saxton River, and of Norwich University, Northfield, Vt. (June 7, D.E.)

Lieut. J. F. Barnes, A.C., will take charge of Hospital during absence on leave of Asst. Surg. C. N. Barney. (Key West Barracks, May 29.)

Corporal C. H. Thies, 5th Co., Fort Totten, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corporal H. S. Alra, 5th Co., Fort Screven, has been promoted to Sergeant. (Fort Screven, June 4.)

Corporal W. Ritter, 119th Co., Fort Delaware, has been promoted to Sergeant, also Corporal W. Mertens, 45th Co., Fort Du Pont.

Corporals W. L. Cowen, P. J. Feeney, and Royal Green, 108th Co., Fort Williams, have been promoted to Sergeant.

Corporal J. A. Howard, 44th Co., Fort Washington, has been promoted to Sergeant.

1st Lieut. J. M. Coward is detailed assistant to Exchange Officer. (Fort Hancock, June 4.)

Corporal W. E. Maper and J. B. Williams, 16th Co., Fort Fremont, have been promoted to Sergeant.

Corporal L. W. Miller, 5th Co., Fort Screven, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corporal J. Flanagan, 109th Co., Fort Greble, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corporal John Perry, 78th Co., Fort Adams, has been promoted to Sergeant. (Fort Adams, June 9.)

Para. 29 and 30, S. O. 113, May 13, 1902, H.Q.A., relating to Major Joseph M. Calif, A.C., and Veterinarian Daniel Le May, A.C., are revoked. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

Second Lieut. William J. O'Loughlin, 2d Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (June 2, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Capt. Francis P. Fremont, 2d Inf., is extended two months, with permission to go beyond sea.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. PAGE.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 5, 1902, is granted Capt. William P. Jackson, Q.M., 3d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky. (June 2, D.L.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to take effect after June 10th, is granted Capt. James H. McRae, 3d Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (June 3, D. Cal.)

To enable him to take advantage of the leave granted Capt. Charles G. Dwyer, 3d Inf., is from further duty at the Presidio of San Francisco. (June 4, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Philip E. M. Walker, 3d Inf.

4TH INFANTRY.—

The leave granted Capt. Guy H. B. Smith, 4th Inf., is extended three months. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made in the 4th Inf.: Capt. Ernest V. Smith, from Co. B to G; Capt. Herbert O. Williams, from Co. G to Company B. (June 11, H.Q.A.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. L. DAVIS.

1st Lieut. John W. Wright, 5th Inf., will proceed not later than June 20, 1902, to join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Lieut. Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 7th Inf., will report to the C. O. Presidio, Cal., for assignment to the command of a recruit camp. (June 5, D. Cal.)

10TH INFANTRY.—

The leave granted Capt. James Baylies, 10th Inf., is extended two months. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Marcus B. Stokes, 10th Inf., will upon the expiration of his present leave join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

Capt. John F. Stephens, 10th Inf., is directed to report in person to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S. Army, president of the Army retiring board at Governors Island, New York, for examination. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. J. CRAIGIE.

The following promotion and appointment was made in Co. A, 11th Inf.: April 12. To be Sergeant: Corporal Thomas E. Nutter, vice Markle, discharged. To be Corporal: Private James W. Bond, vice Nutter, promoted. Private William H. Ends of Co. L, on April 15, was promoted Corporal, vice Kiblinger, promoted.

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Major Herbert S. Foster, 12th Inf., from further recruiting duty at Indianapolis, Indiana, and will join his regiment. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

The sick leave granted Capt. James W. Clinton, 12th Inf., is extended one month. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Elverson E. Fuller, 12th Inf. (June 2, D.T.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. D. C. Lyles,

battalion Q. M. and C. S., 13th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (June 2, D. Cal.)
Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 3, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted 1st Lieut. Richmond Smith, 13th Inf. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Headquarters and Band and the 2d Battalion of the 14th Inf., are relieved from duty in the department of Dakota, and will proceed to posts in the Department of Lakes for stations as follows: the headquarters and band to Fort Wayne, Mich., and the 2d battalion to Fort Brady, Mich. Col. William Quinton, U.S. Infantry, (recently promoted from lieutenant colonel, 14th Infantry) will report by mail to the Adjutant General of the Army for instructions, and will remain at Fort Snelling, Minn., pending the receipt of same. (June 4, D.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about June 5, 1902, is granted Capt. Henry C. Cabell, 14th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (June 2, D.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about June 8, 1902, is granted Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf. (June 2, D.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 1, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty-three days, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick S. L. Price, 14th Inf., Canton, Ohio. (June 2, D.L.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

Capt. La Roy S. Upton, 15th Inf., will proceed upon the expiration of leave granted him to join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

1st Lieut. Rhineland Waldo, 17th Inf., will join his company. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

1st Lieut. Frank D. Wickham, 18th Inf., is at his own request transferred to the 12th Inf., Co. I, and will join that company. (June 7, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months is granted 1st Lieut. E. G. Peyton, battalion adjutant, 18th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (May 28, D. Cal.)

Leave for four days is granted Capt. Thomas W. Griffith, 18th Inf., recruiting officer. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month to take effect June 10, is granted 2d Lieut. D. C. McClelland, 18th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (May 28, D. Cal.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. RICE.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about June 15, 1902, is granted Capt. Arthur B. Foster, 19th Inf. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Josiah C. Minus, 20th Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (June 5, D. L.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 15, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Hunter Kinsie, 20th Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (June 6, D.L.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Shipp, 20th Inf., is extended fourteen days. (June 11, H.Q.A.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

2d Lieut. C. W. Lennon, 21st Inf., was on April 19 relieved from duty as Quartermaster and Commissary at San Juan de los Rios, and Lieut. Geo. E. Ball, 21st Inf., was on the same date relieved from duty as Intelligence and Engineer Officer.

Second Lieut. Andrew J. Lindsay, 21st Inf., will proceed to join 21st Inf., at Presidio, San Francisco. (June 4, D. Cal.)

The 21st Infantry, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, will proceed to stations as follows: Headquarters, band, 2d Battalion (Companies E, F, G, H, and companies B and C to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, 2d Battalion (Companies I, K, L, M, to Fort Yates, North Dakota, Companies A and D to Fort Keogh, Montana. (June 4, D. Cal.)

22d INFANTRY.—COL. J. MILLER.

Capt. Henry G. Lyon, 22d Inf., now at Peekskill, New York, is detailed for duty with the National Guard of that State at the camp of instruction, and upon the completion of this duty will revert to his status of leave. (June 11, H.Q.A.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Capt. Charles W. Penrose, 23d Inf., will join his company. (June 7, H.Q.A.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. H. BOWMAN.

Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, 25th Inf., will report to the commanding general, Dept. of the Missouri, for assignment to a station. (June 6, H. Q. A.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

1st Lieut. George D. Arrowsmith, 26th Inf., will upon the expiration of his present sick leave proceed to Fort Slocum, for duty at that post until Sept. 1, 1902, when he will proceed to join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

30TH INFANTRY.

Capt. Edward C. Carey, 30th Inf., is designated for service with and to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Philippine Islands on the transport Buford to sail June 2. (May 26, D. Cal.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.

2d Lieut. Abraham I. Miller, Porto Rico Regiment, recently appointed, will proceed to Mayaguez, P.R. for duty. (May 20, D.P.R.)

2d Lieut. Frank F. Harding, Porto Rico Regiment, recently appointed from electrician sergeant, Art. Corps, with rank from May 27, 1902, will join his regiment. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Frank F. Harding, Porto Rico Regiment. (June 10, D.E.)

Capt. Orval P. Townshend, P.R. Reg., is detailed as member G.C.M., at Henry Barracks. (June 9, D.E.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The resignations of the following-named officers, Philippine Scouts, have been accepted by the President, to take effect July 7, 1902: First Lieut., Ayimer E. Hendryx, Second Lieut., Charles G. Clifton. (June 11, H.Q.A.)

EXAMINATIONS OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men, who have successfully passed the preliminary examination, will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for instruction preparatory to taking the final competitive examination for appointment as 2d lieutenants in the Army before a board to be convened at Fort Leavenworth on Sept. 1, 1902. Battalion Sergt. Major Alfred Brandt, 2d Battalion, 10th Inf., Sergt. Walter J. Buttgenbach, 60th Co., C.A., Corporal Claremont A. Donaldson, Co. B, 29th Inf., Corporal Frank B. Kobes, Co. E, 10th Inf. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

The following named enlisted men will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to report to the C. O. for instruction preparatory to taking the final competitive examination for appointment as 2d lieutenants before a board on Sept. 1: Corporal Sherman P. Bristow, 24th Co., Sergt. Frank T. Burt, 118th Co., Private Rutherford S. Hartz, 41st Battery, Sergt. Gulelmus Heldt, 118th Co., Sergt. Clifford J. Hinson, 69th Co., Corporal William E. Holliday, 35th Co., Corporal Offense Hope, 24th Co., 1st Sergt. Franc Lecocq, 57th Co., Sergt. Charles L. Mitchell, 41st Co., Corporal Albert H. Mueller, Troop G, 2d Cav., Sergt. Thomas E. Murtaugh, 119th Co., 1st Sergt. John O'Neill, 4th Co., Hospital Steward Charles G. Sturtevant, Corporal Charles A. Thuis, 51st Co., Sergt. Maynard A. Wells, 47th Co., Q. M. Sergt. Orio C. Whitaker, Troop B, 7th Cav. (June 9, D.E.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Major Joseph H. Loyns, 1st Cav., 1st

Sergt. Lawrence Sloan, 10th Co., C.A., Sergt. Joseph White, Co. B, 24th Inf. (June 7, H.Q.A.)

BOARD OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. J. Milton Thompson, 23d Inf., Major Harry O. Perley, Surgeon, Capt. William H. Sage, 23d Inf., Contract Surg. Thomas G. Holmes, Capt. Raymond R. Stevens, 23d Inf., Recorder, will meet at Plattsburg Barracks, June 12, for the examination for appointment to 2d lieutenant of Hospital Steward Joseph Flick. (June 9, D.E.)

A board of survey to consist of Major George Ruhlen, quartermaster, Capt. Edward L. Munson, asst. surg., and Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, commissary, is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., June 12, 1902, for the purpose of fixing the responsibility, and assessing the money value of damage received by the personal effects of Col. William H. Forwood, asst. surg. general, U.S.A., while en route from Ogden, Utah, to this city, on Government bill of lading No. 519, Sept. 4, 1901, from the quartermaster's agent at Ogden, Utah. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The following named officers will on June 2, proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Buford: Capt. Herschel Tapes, 1st Inf., and Henry B. Dixon, 9th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Thompson, 25th Inf. (May 26, D. Cal.)

Capt. Henry J. May, Q.M., is relieved of his duties as assistant to the chief Q. M. of the department, Capt. William H. Bertsch, Q.M., 4th Inf., detailed in his stead. (June 2, D.T.)

G. O. 34, April 26, Div. of Philippines, relates to the trial of a Filipino native for murder.

Thirty-three white infantry recruits at the Columbus Barracks rendezvous, reported as sufficiently intelligent to learn mechanical trades and willing to serve in the Engineers, are assigned to the 1st Battalion of Engineers and will be sent as soon as practicable to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, under charge of 1st Lieut. Henry M. Bankhead, 20th Inf., who upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (June 9, D. L.)

So much of par. 3, E. O. 116, c. 2, D. Cal., as relates to Captain Herschel Tapes, 1st Inf., is hereby revoked. (May 31, D. Cal.)

The following named officers, will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Montana, via the posts designated after their respective names, for the purpose of enabling them to prepare and ship records, library and printing outfit and property of the 2d Cavalry, left at the posts named: Capt. Henry L. Ripley, Adjutant, 2d Cav., via Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; Capt. George H. Morgan, Commissary, 2d Cav., via Fort Meyer, Virginia, and Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. (May 31, D. Cal.)

Leave for month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles R. Lloyd, Jr., Alcatraz Island. (June 3, D. Cal.)

SPECIAL ORDERS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Post Com. Sergt. George Ellis, to Cebu, Cebu, for duty. (Apr. 18, D. P.)

2d Lieut. Harry W. McCauley, A. C., will report at artillery garrison, Post of Manila, for duty. (Apr. 19, D. P.)

Leave for one month and ten days, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Capt. Thomas Cruse, Q.M. (April 19, D.P.)

Capt. William T. Tanner, and Frederick A. W. Conn, asst. surg., and Contract Surg. Robert S. Spilman, will report to the commanding general, Department of North Philippines, for assignment to duty: Contract Dental Surg. Hugo C. Riets to San Fernando, Province of Pangasinan, for duty; Contract Dental Surg. John D. Milklin will proceed to Tacloban, Leyte, for duty. (April 19, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Harry W. McCauley, A.C., will report at artillery garrison, Post of Manila, for duty. (April 19, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Curtis W. Otwell, C.E., will, upon being returned to duty from sick in hospital, proceed to Cebu for duty. (April 19, D.P.)

Ordinance Sergt. Thomas B. McSweeney to Tacloban, Leyte, for duty. (April 20, D.P.)

Capt. Charles Wilcox, asst. surg., is assigned to duty in command of the Convalescent Hospital, Corregidor Island. (April 22, D.P.)

Capt. Bruce Foulkes, asst. surg., to Nueva Caceres. (April 22, D.P.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. William T. King, (appointed Feb. 8, 1902, from sergeant, Co. B, 21st Inf.), to duty at Lipa, Province of Batangas, Luzon, for duty. (April 22, D.P.)

Lieut. Col. P. Harry Ray, 7th Inf., to Borongan, Samar, for duty with the battalion of the 7th Inf. (April 22, D.P.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Michael Radzwill to Laoag, Province of Ilocos Norte, Luzon, for duty. (April 23, D.P.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Ernest H. Killeforth to Nueva Caceres, for assignment. (April 25, D.P.)

Contract Surg. Roy A. Wilson, Robert M. Blanchard and G. Parker Dillon, Capt. Michael E. Hughes, asst. surg., and Contract Surg. James W. Smith, U.S. Army, to Manila, for duty. (April 25, D.P.)

Contract Surg. Edgar J. Farrow to Manila, for duty. (April 25, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Pedro Lora, Philippine Scouts, to Tacloban, Leyte. (April 25, D.P.)

Major Alfred E. Bradley, surg., and Contract Surg. Harry Greenberg, will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty; Contract Surg. R. King Cole and Hubert Grieger, will report to the commanding general Department of North Philippines, for assignment to duty. (April 25, D.P.)

Eugene O. Fehet, Signal Corps, to Cebu, Cebu, for duty as signal officer, Dept. of North Philippines, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles S. Wallace, Signal Corps, who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Manila, preparatory to his return to the United States. (May 1, D.P.)

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

Capt. Albert Laws, 24th Inf., will proceed to his proper station at Tayug, Pangasinan. (April 18, D.N.P.)

Capt. Marcus D. Cronin, 25th Inf., will proceed to his proper station, San Miguel, Bulacan. (April 18, D.N.P.)

Contract Surg. Marion P. Marvin, to Santa Cruz, Laguna, for duty. (April 18, D.N.P.)

Capt. Will T. May, Adjutant, 15th Inf., will proceed to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for treatment. (April 19, D.N.P.)

A board of officers will assemble at Lucena, Tayabas, on April 22, 1902, and will make inquiry concerning certain allegations made by Major Cornelius Gardener, 13th U.S. Inf., in a report made by him to the Honorable Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, reflecting upon officers and soldiers of the U.S. Army.

Major Gardener will be given opportunity to substantiate his specific and general statements, and he will be entitled to question witnesses and the board may cross examine same. The investigation will be made thorough and complete. All necessary witnesses will be called. The oath will be administered to witnesses by the President of the board. The board will report its opinion respecting correctness of each specific allegation, also its opinion where specific statements cannot be arrived at. Prompt reports will be made. Detail for the Board: Col. Theodore J. Wint, 6th Cav., Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Dunbar, 13th Inf., Capt. William T. Johnston, 15th Cav. (April 20, D.N.P.)

The Commanding General, 3d Separate Brigade, will send three companies of the 25th Inf., from Batangas, and one company of the same regiment from Muntinlupa, Rizal, to San Felipe Neri, Rizal, to report to Col. William A. Rafferty, 5th Cav., for station and duty in the Marikina Valley, guarding the Marikina river from pollution. (April 20, D.N.P.)

Capt. Thomas K. Mullins, Asst. Surg., to Nueva Caceres, South Camarines, for duty. (April 21, D.N.P.)

1st Lieut. J. E. Gaujot, 10th Cav., will report to the

Adjutant General, Headquarters Division of the Philippines for further orders.

Col. Jesse M. Lee, 30th Inf., to proceed to Calapan, Mindoro, and join his regiment. (April 22, D.N.P.)

Major William L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., to Santa Cruz, Laguna, for duty. (April 22, D.N.P.)

Capt. W. T. Tanner and F. A. W. Conn, Asst. Surg., and Contract Surg. R. S. Spilman, will proceed to Nueva Caceres, South Camarines, for duty. (April 22, D.N.P.)

2d Lieut. Charles S. Frank, 21st Inf., to Calamba, Laguna, for duty. (April 22, D.N.P.)

1st Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, 16th Inf., will proceed to Binan, Laguna, for duty. (April 22, D.N.P.)

1st Lieut. Samuel F. Dailam, 5th Cav., to San Mateo, Rizal, for duty. (April 22, D.N.P.)

2d Lieut. Thomas B. Crockett, 24th Inf., to Bautista, Pangasinan, for duty. (April 22, D.N.P.)

1st Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, 16th Inf., will proceed to Echague, Isabela, for duty. (April 22, D.N.P.)

2d Lieut. Goss L. Stryker, 5th Cav., will proceed to Balayan, for duty. (April 22, D.N.P.)

2d Lieut. George K. Wilson, 5th Inf., will proceed to Tanauan, Batangas, for duty. (April 22, D.N.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Harry Klaproth to 1st Reserve Hospital, Manila, for treatment. (April 27, D.N.P.)

Lieut. Col. Charles B. Hall, 20th Inf., to proceed to Calapan, Mindoro, and take command of regiment. (April 27, D.N.P.)

1st Lieut. Paul McCook, 2d Inf., to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for treatment. (April 27, D.N.P.)

1st Lieut. Israel P. Costello, Philippine Scouts, to Manila. (April 27, D.N.P.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. William Martin will proceed to Tanauan, Batangas, for duty. (April 28, D.N.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Wesley Baughn to Echague, Isabela, for duty. (April 28, D.N.P.)

2d Lieut. Philip J. Lauber, 25th Inf., will proceed to San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, and take charge of quartermaster and commissary stores at that station. (April 30, D.N.P.)

Contract Surg. R. King Cole will proceed to Baler, Principe, for duty. (April 30, D.N.P.)

Contract Surg. Frederick A. Lewis to Montalban, Rizal, for temporary duty, relieving 1st Lieut. R. Boyd Miller, who will proceed to Manila, P.I., for duty. (April 30, D.N.P.)

Capt. John J. Repetti, Surg., will report at Manila, for temporary duty. (May 1, D.N.P.)

Troops E, F and G, 11th Cav., will be disembarked at San Fernando, Union; Troop H, of the same regiment at Vigan, South Ilocos. (May 1, D.N.P.)

Major Peter S. Bonus, 1st Cav., to Batangas, for duty. (May 1, D.N.P.)

Contract Surg. Hilbert Grieger will proceed to Marikina, Rizal, for duty. (May 1, D.N.P.)

Capt. George L. Painter, Asst. Surg., to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for treatment. (May 1, D.N.P.)

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES.

Major Roger P. Ames, Surg., and Contract Surg. Erle H. Sargent, will proceed to Tacloban, Leyte, for station. (May 17, D.S.P.)

Contract Surg. R. M. Blanchard will report at Base Hospital, Cebu, Cebu, for temporary duty. (March 19, D.S.P.)

2d Lieut. James A. Higgins, 30th Inf., on duty with the Signal Corps, will report by telegraph to the commanding general, 7th Separate Brigade, for duty in connection with the construction of a military telegraph line between Cottabato and Davao, Mindanao. (March 20, D.S.P.)

2d Lieut. Edmond R. Tompkins, 11th Cav., will report March 21, 1902, at Tacloban, Leyte, to Major A. H. Appel, Surg., President of the Examining Board, for examination for promotion. (March 21, D.S.P.)

1st Lieut. J. B. Ketchum, 6th Inf., now at Bacolod, Negros, will proceed to Manila, 1st Reserve Hospital, for observation and treatment. (March 24, D.S.P.)

Capt. Edward P. Lawton, 19th Inf., will proceed to Manila for observation and treatment. (March 25, D.S.P.)

1st Lieut. Francis H. Cameron, Jr., 15th Cav., will proceed to Manila for observation and treatment. (March 25, D.S.P.)

2d Lieut. Granville L. Chapman, 10th Inf., will report on April 6, 1902, to Lieut. Col. W. T. Dugan, 10th Inf., President of the Examining Board at Iligan, for examination for promotion. (March 25, D.S.P.)

2d Lieut. Ben Lear, Jr., 15th Cav., will report on April 5, 1902, at Zamboanga, Mindanao, to Lieut. Col. G. W. Adair, Deputy Surgeon General, President of the Examining Board, for examination for promotion. (March 25, D.S.P.)

2d Lieut. Harry E. Comstock, 27th Inf., will report April 5, 1902, at Zamboanga, to Lieut. Col. G. W. Adair, Deputy Surgeon General, President of the Examining Board at that station, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (March 25, D.S.P.)

2d Lieut. William P. Screws, 19th Inf., will report April 2, 1902, to Capt. F. McIntyre, Adjutant, 19th Inf., President of the Examining Board at Cebu, for examination for promotion. (April 1, D.S.P.)

FIFTH SEPARATE BRIGADE.

The following movements of troops in the Island of Panay are ordered: Detachments Troop E, 10th Cav., now at Jaro and Banate, Panay, to San Joaquin, Panay, abandoning Jaro and Banate. Detachment Co. No. 44, Philippine Scouts, Visayas, now at Maasin, Panay, to Santa Barbara, Panay, abandoning Maasin. (April 3, Fifth Separate Brigade.)

2d Lieut. E. M. Norton, Battalion Q. M. and Commissary, 6th Inf., will proceed to San Jose de Buenavista, Panay, for duty. (April 7, Fifth Sep. Brigade.)

Capt. D. W. Ryther, 6th Inf., will report at Post of Iloilo, for duty with his company (D, 6th Inf.) (April 12, Fifth Sep. Brigade.)

Post Commissary Sergt. George W. McGaffin will proceed to Coron, Busuanga, for duty. (April 12, Fifth Sep. Brigade.)

The following movements of troops in Island of Panay are ordered, to take effect as soon as practicable: Co. L, 6th Inf., now stationed at Bugason, to San Jose de Buenavista, for temporary duty, abandoning Bugason. Detachment of twenty privates Co. No. 47, Philippine Scouts, Visayas, from San Joaquin, to Colasi, Panay, to relieve detachment of Co. L, 6th Inf., now at Colasi, will rejoin the company at San Jose de Buenavista. (Capt. C. N. Purdy, 1st Inf., will stand relieved from the command of Co. L, 6th Inf., upon its departure from Bugason, and will proceed to Iloilo, P.I. Contract Surg. L. B. Porter, to Iloilo. (April 12, Fifth Sep. Brigade.)

Capt. O. W. Woods, asst. surg., will report to Major H. S. Turill, surgeon, chief surgeon of the Brigade, for duty in connection with sanitation to prevent an outbreak of cholera on the Island of Panay. (April 8, Fifth Sep. Brigade.)

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFORD—Left San Francisco, June, for Manila.

CROOK—Arrived Manila, P. I., May 20.

DIX—Arrived at Seattle, May 20.

EGBERT—Arrived San Francisco March 27.

GRANT—Arrived at San Francisco April 27.

HANCOCQ—Sailed from Manila, May 27, for San Francisco.

INGALLS—Arrived at Manila Oct. 10.

KILPATRICK—At NAGASAKI, May 26, enroute to San Francisco.

LAWTON—At Manila, P. I.

LOGAN—Arrived Manila May 26.

MCCLELLAN—Arrived at Manila April 21.

MEADE—Arrived San Francisco, Cal., June 1.

RELIEF—At Manila, P. I.

ROSECRANS—At San Francisco.

SEDWICK—At New York, N. Y.

SEWARD—At Seattle, Wash.

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At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the city of
New York on June 10 resolutions were adopted protest-
ing against "the false and foul charges" which have been
made against the United States Army in the Philippines
and endorsing "the brilliant and patriotic services of our
Army and Navy in maintaining the honor and supremacy
of our flag on the seas and in our foreign possessions,
and we condemn the false and wicked attacks now being
made on our soldiers and sailors."

The Ordnance Department has a new problem to face
now that the monster 16-inch rifle has been completed;
that is as to how it can be transported from Watervliet
Arsenal to Sandy Hook. Railway cars are not strong
enough to carry the gun, and the wharf is not of sufficient
strength to uphold it. This gun has already caused con-
siderable discussion and criticism, and we sincerely hope
that the present difficulties will be successfully overcome.
The gun deserves a better fate than to rest in undisturbed
peace at Watervliet. It is the first and it will probably
be the last of its type.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

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SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1902.

PREPARING FOR DEFENSE.

The Army and Navy are working out a general scheme
for placing this country in a practical state of defense
against the invasion or attack of any hostile power. We
have before alluded to the fact that for many months the
General Board of the Navy of which Admiral Dewey is
the president, has been working out plans for the defense
of the coast and for the co-operation of the Navy with
the Army in the event of war with any European nation.
Rear Admiral Taylor, the new Chief of the Bureau of
Navigation, is taking unusual interest in the plans for
defense and since he became the incumbent of his present
position he has become better informed as to the
needs of the Navy and of the best means to be adopted
to work in harmony with the Army. Both Secretary
Moody and Secretary Root are lending their aid to the
various schemes devised and have taken leading parts in
the recent preliminary movements looking to join man-
euvers.

After these many months of theoretical discussions
the General Board of the Navy and the Chief of Artil-
lery for the Army are preparing to put into practical
operation a scheme for the better defense of our coasts.
This week part of the program was disclosed in an order
issued by the Bureau of Navigation to Rear Admiral
Philip H. Cooper, placing him in charge of the prepara-
tions for war of the district extending from Chatham
Light, Cape Cod, to Barnegat Light, in New Jersey.
The General Board of the Navy proposed to create four
districts of which the one placed under the command of
Admiral Cooper forms a part. Two other districts will
be on the Atlantic Coast and one district will embrace all
of the Pacific Coast line. Rear Admiral Louis Kempf
will command the Pacific district.

The second Atlantic district will extend from Barnegat
Light to the Florida Keys and the third will include all
of the Gulf of Mexico.

The general scheme for the defense of the coast as
planned by the General Board looks to the intelligent
co-operation of the Navy, Revenue Cutter Service, Light-
house Service, the Naval Militia and the Army. To
Admiral Cooper will be left at present much of the de-
tails of the plan and then, later, officers will be assigned
to the command of the second and third Atlantic dis-
tricts. Each of the organizations named will have a cer-
tain well defined part to play in the scheme of defense.
The Revenue Cutter Service will act in a manner as
scouts for the shore batteries and there will be a system
of signalling all along the coast by the Lighthouse Ser-
vice.

The Army, of course, plays a very important part in
the new scheme. General Randolph, the Chief of Artil-
lery, is representing the military end of the scheme of
co-operation. Some real benefit, it is expected, will be
obtained by the Services from the joint maneuvers to be
held next September.

By striking out the enacting clause of the Corliss
Pacific Cable Bill the House has put an end to the
project which proposed that the Government should
construct a cable across the Pacific Ocean. The action
of the House is in line with sound business policy. The
Commercial Pacific Company is already engaged in the
construction of a Pacific cable. More than 1,000
miles of its lines are ready to be laid between San
Francisco and Honolulu, and the assurance is given
that telegraphic communication between those points
will be open by November 1 of this year. It is also
announced by the responsible officials of the company
that the entire system will be in operation within
two years, affording communication over an all-Ameri-
can cable with Hawaii and the Philippines by way
of the Island of Guam, touching nowhere on foreign
soil. The company asks no subsidies or privileges.
It guarantees to handle official despatches of the Gov-
ernment at rates to be determined by the Postmaster
General and binds itself to submit to any censorship
which the authorities may impose upon its business in
time of emergency. And, what is still more important,
it agrees that the Government, whenever it sees fit,
may purchase the lines of the company at an appraised
value, thus permitting of public ownership if that
policy shall seem desirable. In view of these condi-
tions the proposition to construct a Government cable
seems entirely needless. If the private cable is a
success the Government can buy it when it pleases.
If the private cable is a failure the Government loses
none of the money spent in building it.

One of the logical effects of the malicious attack which
has been made upon the Army by its enemies in Con-
gress and elsewhere appears in the apprehension which
it has excited among business leaders in the Philip-
pines. Men who have invested their capital in legitimate
enterprises in the islands realize that the prosperity of
their interests depends upon peace, and that peace de-
pends upon the resolute maintenance of American au-
thority. Consequently they naturally regard this base
assault upon the Army as a menace to vested interests
and a bar to the commercial development of the arch-

ipelago. Anything which tends to discourage the Army or impair its hold upon the confidence of the Filipino people will serve to retard commercial progress and demoralize business operations. In view of this danger the American Chamber of Commerce in Manila has adopted a series of resolutions which are extremely significant. They ask for a suspension of the wholesale condemnation of Army officers on duty in the island and take the ground that the trial of officers on charges of cruelty should cease. The resolutions point out that the effect of the policy hitherto pursued has been: First—To demoralize and take the heart out of the Army on the eve of victory and when serious trouble is threatened with the Malay Moros in Mindanao. Second—To threaten the business interests in the islands, and if persisted in permanently to injure, if not destroy, those interests which urgently demand the protection of the Army. Third—It will cause the rehabilitation of the insurrection, which can only be kept in hand by an alert, vigilant and well supported Army. And, finally, will result in the abandonment of the American cause in the islands. This protest against the policy of defamation comes from intelligent American business men who are on the ground and know just how disheartening and demoralizing its effect has been. Their advice will count for more in the estimation of sane, practical American citizens than that of a regiment of slanderers and sentimentalists.

There have been an unusual number of retirements this week among naval officers holding high rank. This is due to the fear that rightly exists that Congress will repeal the section of the Personnel Act which allows officers with Civil War records to retire on their own application with advanced rank and three-fourths of the pay of the higher grade. Rear Admiral G. H. Wadleigh has been retired on his own application as a rear admiral of the nine higher numbers. His retirement promotes Capt. Yates Stirling, Comdr. A. Dunlap, Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Sawyer, Lieut. S. H. Leonard and Lieut. J. G. F. H. Brumby, Capt. E. S. Houston, captain of the Navy Yard at League Island, also retires as a rear admiral, which promotes Comdr. J. A. B. Smith, Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Howard, Lieut. Harry Phelps and Lieut. J. G. C. K. Mallory. Rear Admiral E. M. Shepard, president of the Examining and Retiring Board, has been retired under the same section, and the following officers are promoted as a result: Capt. William C. Wise, Comdr. E. H. Gheen, Lieut. Comdr. Walter C. Cowles, Lieut. H. C. Poundstone and Lieuts., J. G., James P. Morton and Frank P. Baldwin. It is hinted that there is a possibility of Rear Admiral Wise applying for retirement. If he does so Capt. F. A. Cook will be the senior officer of his grade. The next vacancy in flag rank will cause the promotion of Capt. Charles E. Clarke. Paymaster Dennison retires because of age which promotes Pay Inspector H. T. B. Harris, Paymaster John R. Martin, P. A. Paymaster George Brown, Jr., and Asst. Paymaster David V. Chadwick. Another vacancy will arise shortly through the retirement of Capt. Clifford H. West, now on duty at the New York Navy Yard. Captain West is in poor physical condition and has been ordered before a retiring board. His retirement would promote Comdr. Wells L. Field, Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Knight, Lieut. Albert A. Ackerman and Lieut. J. G. William C. Davidson. The chances are that the application for retirement of Paymaster Hendee will be approved in the immediate future.

The new Secretary of the Navy has, it is said, become convinced that there are entirely too many naval officers holding shore offices and he will, therefore, take measures of a radical nature, to reduce the number of officers on shore. In the future the General Board of the Navy will supply from its members officers for duty on the Board of Inspection and Survey whenever there is inspection work to perform. This will permit of a decrease in the membership of the Board of Inspection and Survey and a few officers can be spared for service at sea. The Naval Examining and Retiring Board will be continued as a single board and when it is necessary to examine a captain for promotion the Secretary of the Navy will appoint a special board of three rear admirals on duty in Washington. It is also the intention of the Secretary of the Navy to reduce, whenever it is possible, the number of officers stationed at the Navy Department as assistants to the bureau chiefs. In the future, instead of bureau chiefs making their applications for assistants through the Bureau of Navigation all such applications must be made direct to the Secretary of the Navy. According to excellent authority this new policy of Secretary Moody meets with the approval of the President. But is it not possible that Mr. Moody may go too far in this direction? Undoubtedly the Navy is greatly in need of officers for duty at sea, but we do not forget the fact that there is exceedingly important shore duty that has to be performed or the efficiency of the Navy will be greatly decreased. The work done at the Department by the officers of experience is of incalculable value to the Service. We hope that the Secretary will not lose sight of this fact.

Women are, we regret to say, sometimes disposed to abuse the courtesy accorded to their sex, and a conspicuous example of this is found in the case of Miss Rebecca J. Taylor, a clerk in the War Department, who has busied herself in writing letters to the Washington Post abusive of our Army in the Philippines. She has been promptly dismissed and we hope that if there are any more like her in Government employ that they will be speedily requested to find other occupation. Of course some Congressman promptly appears with

his little resolution of inquiry as to what all this means and we hope that he will receive a reply which will make him understand that there are limits to the privileges of Government clerks, even those under the protection of petticoats. The last offense of Miss Taylor was an attack on the President, which concluded as follows: "Long will Theodore Roosevelt drink to the health of those who wrought the 'splendid work' of death ere the spirit of liberty shall be crushed from the souls of the infant heroes of the Philippines, but not till the land is left desolate, not while humanity lives in the American heart, not till the doctrines of the brotherhood of man dies in Christendom, not until God forgets his brown children, will the flag 'stay put' on the blood-soaked soil of the Philippines. Eternal shame on such ignoble warfare."

Governor Taft of the Philippines who is in Rome to negotiate for the purchase, by the United States, of extensive tracts of land in the islands now held by certain religious orders, has been received by the Papal authorities with a degree of cordiality which promises well for the results of his mission. It is pointed out in the instructions given to Governor Taft by the Secretary of War that his errand is in no sense diplomatic in nature, but purely a business undertaking looking to the purchase of property from the owners thereof on terms which shall protect all the rights of the Roman church and contribute to the welfare of the Filipino people. The transfer of the friars' lands from their present holders to the United States for allotment to native tenants would probably be beneficial to the United States Government and to the Church as well as to the islanders. The lands at present yield little or no revenue in the way of rents, and with the withdrawal of military authority the owners will doubtless institute a policy of wholesale eviction against their tenants unless the matter is adjusted on some new basis. The purchase of the property on terms approved by the Papal authorities appears to be the practical way to settle the matter, and the success of Governor Taft's negotiations with that end in view would be a master stroke of American business policy.

The members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, with the exception of those who went to West Point to attend the exercises there, returned to Washington this week from the field gun tests being conducted at Fort Riley, Kas. It is stated by members of the board that the competition has now narrowed down to four guns, the Lewis gun, the Erhardt, the gun submitted by the Bethlehem Steel Company and the gun of the Ordnance Department mounted on the Wheeler carriage. Several other field guns were taken from the Sandy Hook tests to Fort Riley, as nearly all of them had features which recommended themselves to the Ordnance officers. It is certain, however, that one of the guns mentioned above will be finally adopted. According to an officer who has witnessed the tests it will be exceedingly hard to select for a type any one of the guns, as any one of them is worthy of adoption by the Army and any one is better field piece than used by foreign powers. Much will probably depend upon the final "destructive tests" which are to be conducted at Sandy Hook. About July 1 the guns will be taken from Fort Riley back to Sandy Hook and tested with defective ammunition to determine the strength of the guns.

Brigadier General Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., in relinquishing command of the troops in the Philippines, where he rendered such efficient service, pays a handsome tribute to the courage and fidelity displayed by the troops amidst great hardships. We commend a perusal of this order which will be found under our Army head in this issue to all fair minded men. Following this order is also one from Col. Isaac D. De Russy, 11th U.S. Infantry paying a high tribute to his command for their loyalty and devotion to duty, in bidding them farewell. Both orders could well be studied by some of the malingerers of our Army. Such statements of fact as contained in these orders read in connection with what was said of and to the Army by the Secretary of War in his speech at West Point, should inspire the Army with new courage and with a still more determined purpose to deserve the high praise bestowed upon them in a letter to the editor of this paper by the leading soldier of England, Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley, as "the best Army in the world."

An inspiring manifestation of the deathless fraternalism of American soldiery passes to-day in Columbus, the capital city of Ohio, where a beautiful monument in honor of the dead soldiers of the Confederacy who rest in Camp Chase Cemetery will be presented by Judge David Pugh in behalf of the donor, Colonel William H. Knauss, a former officer of volunteers in the Federal Army, and accepted by General John B. Gordon of Georgia in behalf of his ex-Confederate brethren in arms. The monument is a noble arch of stone surmounted by a heroic bronze statue of a Confederate soldier, and it is symbolical of the brotherly spirit in which Colonel Knauss has annually for thirty years decorated the graves of the Confederate dead in the neighboring cemetery on each Memorial Day. It will stand as an eloquent token of the military reunion of the Republic.

There is a variety of creeping grass gathered and extensively fed in the green state to American animals as well as native ponies in the province of Pangasinan, P.I. Major C. A. Williams, 17th Inf., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., before leaving the Philippines sent a sam-

ple of this grass to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, for an opinion as to its value as hay. In reply to Major Williams, Elmer D. Merrill, Acting Agrostologist, says: "The grass belongs to the genus Panicum and is related to the famous Guinea grass of the Southern United States and the West Indies. We believe the plant will make hay of a good quality, the only objection apparently being its habit of growth as, judging from the specimen at hand, it is a creeping or prostrate plant which roots at the nodes and, consequently might be difficult to cut. This is the only objection we find to the grass as a hay plant, for if treated properly it certainly will make hay of good feeding quality."

The Secretary of War has been informed of the escape from the guard at Fort Riley, Kas., of 2d Lieut. Robert H. Wiggins, Troop D, 4th Cavalry. Some weeks ago Lieutenant Wiggins was placed under arrest at Fort Riley on charges of having duplicated his pay accounts and of having become involved in other financial transactions of a questionable nature. Since his escape several weeks ago Lieutenant Wiggins has not been heard of by the authorities and up to the present the officials of the War Department are not cognizant of the details of his getting away from the guard. It is well known at the Department, however, that charges against the officer were being prepared. If Lieutenant Wiggins is not recaptured within the usual three months he will, of course, be dropped from the Army as a deserter. Lieutenant Wiggins was commissioned a 2d lieutenant from the ranks under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, and assigned to Troop D, 4th Cavalry, under the command of Capt. Floyd W. Harris.

In detailing the Brooklyn for the solemn duty of conveying the remains of the late Lord Pauncefoot to England, this Government is but returning the courtesy extended by Great Britain when in the month of February, 1870, H.B.M.S. Monarch arrived in the harbor of Portland, Me., with the remains of the eminent American philanthropist, George Peabody, for interment in his native town of South Danvers, Mass. This act of international good feeling was much appreciated at the time, and now that an occasion in which a similar act of courtesy can be carried out it seems just and fit that, as was the case with Mr. Peabody's remains, the best ship in the Navy should be detailed for this duty of cordiality and sympathy. The Monarch was escorted across the Atlantic by the U.S.S. Worcester, then commanded by Capt. William H. Macomb, U.S.N., and the receiving squadron was composed of the seagoing monitors Miantonomoh and Agamenticus.

As foreshadowed in these columns last week, the House Committee on Military Affairs has reported adversely on the bill to place Major Gen. John R. Brooke on the retired list of the Army with the rank of lieutenant general, thus probably establishing a precedent that will prevail in several other cases in which efforts have been made to provide retiring officers with higher rank than they have gained in active service. The action of the Military Committee will be profoundly disappointing to the friends of General Brooke, who may rejoice however that it was not affected in any way by personal feeling or party influence, but solely by a conclusion that the special act granting advanced rank for retirement is unsound in principle. And with regard to that point there certainly is room for honest differences of opinion.

The Army Uniform Board will meet again, after a recess of several months, on June 17, when it is expected that some final decision relative to the many changes in uniform will be reached. The special committee of the board on samples has recently inspected all the sample uniforms made by direction of the board, and reports that they are satisfactory. It is too early to predict exactly what recommendations will be made by the board, but we have outlined some of the most important matter under consideration. Of course, the question of changes in the dress uniform and in the field uniform are to be reported upon.

The record of the court-martial in the case of Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, tried at Manila for alleged violation of the rules of war in the conduct of the campaign in the Island of Samar, has been received in Washington. Prior to his departure for West Point, Secretary Root stated that pending the receipt from the Division of the Philippines of the papers in the case of Major Littleton W. T. Waller, of the Marine Corps, final action would not be taken by the President in the case of General Smith. The Secretary would not make public the findings of the court in General Smith's case. The President himself is the reviewing authority.

The Secretary of War has formally notified the proprietors of the Hygeia Hotel at Old Point Comfort that the hotel must be removed within a reasonable time as the land on which it is built is needed for military purposes. As is well known in the Army, the Hygeia Hotel is on the Fort Monroe reservation. It is the plan of the War Department to extend the batteries of the fort and to erect a number of new buildings for military purposes in connection with the artillery school.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed the bill, H. R. 5094, to permit the city of Boston, Mass., to improve and beautify Governors Island in said city, in connection with mooring berths to be built adjoining, all plans to be previously approved by the Secretary of War.

The Senate has passed the bill, H. R. 5096, for the relief of persons who sustained damage by the explosion of an ammunition chest of Battery F, 2d U. S. Art., July 16, 1894. It appropriates \$15,845.23, the sum found just by a board of officers convened at Chicago, July 17, 1894.

The conference committee on the differing votes of the two Houses on the bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Beekman DuBarry, has reported in favor of a pension of \$50, as proposed by the Senate, which was agreed to.

The Senate has given some time recently to the bill for the protection of the President—the "Anti-Anarchy" bill—but Mr. Hoar has expressed the belief that the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, in view of other matters that are pressing in the closing weeks of the session, will not be able to deal with the subject so that the bill can be acted upon before next winter.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has recommended the passage of S. 6059, for the relief of certain enlisted men of the Navy, which had the approval of the Navy Department under Secretary Long. The bill is intended for the relief of those enlisted men who were commissioned or appointed as officers to serve during the war with Spain and upon being mustered out at the close of hostilities reenlisted in the Navy, but by reason of a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury the acceptance by them of commissions or appointments to the higher office operated to discharge them as enlisted men and debarred them from the benefits of continuous service as such, their service as officers having extended for a longer time than four months, the period within which, under the law, they are required to reenlist after honorable discharge in order to entitle them to such benefits.

In recommending the passage of S. 4426, to authorize the Secretary of War to loan arms to the institutions having companies of the Boys' Brigade connected therewith, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs says: "The organizations known as Boys' Brigades are formed for the purpose of enlisting the attention and interest of boys and young men in those things which make for better living. They are designed to implant in the minds of their members a desire for a pure and noble manhood and the formation of 'habits of obedience, reverence, discipline, and self-respect.' In order to awaken and maintain an interest in these organizations on the part of their members, such members are organized into companies and divisions, after the plan of military organizations, for the purpose of physical exercises and military training. The purpose of these organizations seems to be a proper and commendable one."

In answer to a resolution Secretary of the Navy Moody has informed the Senate that the minimum depth of channel water near Puget Sound Navy Yard is six fathoms; at the Mare Island Navy Yard the depth of water immediately in front of the station is from 30 to 35 feet in the main channel and 25 feet at the wharves, but between the navy yard and the bar, where the Mare Island Strait, upon which the yard is situated, empties into San Pablo Bay, the controlling depth is 22 feet. The depth over the bar is 25 feet, and the controlling depth in San Pablo Bay, which connects the waters of Mare Island Strait with those of San Francisco Bay, is 21 feet. Beyond San Pablo Bay the depth of water is ample for all purposes. All of the depths given above are referred to mean low water. No first class battle ship equipped for service has ever been to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The Senate has received, through the Secretary of War, a letter from the Quartermaster General of the Army submitting a list of steamship lines and shipowners to whom information was specially furnished regarding the condition of the sale of the Army transport Egbert, etc.

The House on June 6 passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$20 to the widow of Post Chaplain Joseph E. Irish, U. S. A.; \$25 to the widow of 1st Lieut. Louis P. Smith, late assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; \$50 to the widow of Rear Admiral John Irwin, U. S. N.; and \$35 with \$2 additional for minor child to the widow of Lieut. David Daniels, U. S. N.

The House on June 6 tabled the resolution, H. Res. 278, requesting information from the Secretary of War as to the compensation received by Gen. Leonard Wood as governor general of Cuba, etc. The Committee on Military Affairs in reporting the resolution presented a letter from Secretary Root, doubting the necessity of the passage of the resolution as a document of the fifty-sixth Congress covered the whole subject and gave the order of General Alcer making an allowance to General Brooke, out of the revenues of Cuba, at the rate of \$7,500 a year. There has been no change since that time, except that when General Wood's commission as major general of volunteers expired an order was made by Secretary Root for a further allowance, equal to the difference between the salary of a major general and a brigadier general, so as to keep his total compensation at the same figure, the combined compensation received as an officer of the Army and as governor of Cuba being always \$15,000 per annum. The payments of this salary are also explained in the full and detailed account of all expenditures of Cuban revenues down to the 30th of April, 1900, transmitted to the Committee of the Senate on Cuba. Giving the receipts and expenditures in detail down to the close of our occupation. Thirteen typewriters are now engaged upon a statement.

The President has sent to the House a message recommending the payment of certain claims of British and German subjects growing out of the alleged seizure of the British schooners E. R. Nickerson and Wary during the late war with Spain, and that an appropriation be made.

In response to an inquiry the House has received from the Secretary of the Treasurer copies of communications between the Navy Department and Rear Admiral Kempff, in relation to the bombardment of the Taku forts in China.

The House Committee on the Library has reported with amendments H. J. Res. 6, in relation to the monument to prison-ship martyrs at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, N. Y. It has recommended the adoption of H. J. Res. 16, to carry into effect two resolutions of the Continental Congress directing monuments to be erected to the memory of Gens. Francis Nash and William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina, amended to place the matter under the direction of the Secretary of War, jointly with the Governor of South Carolina as far as practicable. A like recommendation and amendment has been reported by the Committee for the bill, H. R. 12795, for the erection of a monument to Major Gen. Thomas Sumter, with other amendments also in the latter bill. General Sumter, the report notes, was one of the heroic

figures of the American Revolution, and was the last surviving general officer of that war.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has reported with favorable recommendation S. 2162, to increase the efficiency and change the name of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service. The report states there has been a great demand for many years for the enactment of legislation of this character. The difficulty of obtaining it heretofore has been the inability to secure a concurrence of the Federal and State authorities upon the passage of any special bill.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has recommended the passage of S. 2845, to purchase and publish Francis B. Heitman's Historical Register of the United States Army from 1789 to 1901. It is recommended that the total expense shall not exceed \$15,000. The Government Printing Office estimates the cost of printing and binding 6,000 copies at \$11,056.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably, with amendments, H. R. 14441, to authorize the Secretary of War to favor American-built ships in the transportation of Government supplies to the Philippines across the Pacific. The report shows that on the Pacific Ocean there are 1 Government freight ship and 13 Government ships which carry freight with passengers. In the fiscal years 1900 and 1901, there were transported from the United States to the Philippines the following number of tons:

	1900	1901
U. S. Government vessels.....	35,618	80,917
U. S. private vessels.....	27,027	27,525
Foreign vessels.....	92,003	192,875
Totals.....	154,748	301,317

In addition, there were transported 33,023 animals. The amounts paid for transportation were:

	1900	1901
Foreign vessels.....	\$3,496,599.32	\$3,520,447.88
U. S. private vessels.....	1,402,344.62	1,003,506.56

In the fiscal year 1900 there were transported at tonnage rates 33,050 tons, at an average cost on the Atlantic coast of \$16.43 per ton and on the Pacific coast of \$10.60 per ton. In the fiscal year 1901 there was transported at tonnage rates a total of 120,545 tons, at an average rate from the Atlantic coast of \$12.71 per ton; from the Pacific coast of \$7.33 per ton. The belief is expressed that the passage of the bill will encourage the establishment of direct American lines and more frequent communication between the Philippines and this country. The extra cost can not exceed 50 cents per ton under present rates on the freight that shall be transported under the provisions of this bill, and the competition that is possible may not require any increase of such cost of transportation.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 6059, Mr. Platt: For the relief of certain enlisted men of the Navy. Be it enacted, etc., That the appointment of an enlisted man or apprentice as a commissioned officer or pay clerk shall not be regarded as a discharge from his enlistment; and any enlisted man or apprentice who has been, or may be, so appointed may, upon the honorable termination of his service under such appointment, be permitted to serve out his enlistment, and upon honorable discharge therefrom shall be entitled to the benefits of continuous service under the conditions prescribed in section sixteen of the Act approved March 3, 1899, entitled "An Act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States."

S. 6094, Mr. McComas (by request): Authorizing the appointment and retirement of Charles Chaille-Long, with the rank of Colonel, U. S. A.

S. 6098, Mr. Proctor: To regulate the retirement of veterans of the civil war. Be it enacted, etc., That any officer of the Army now on the active list below the grade of brigadier general who served with credit in the regular or volunteer service during the Civil war before April 9, 1865, shall when retired be retired by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with the rank and pay of the next higher grade. This section shall apply to officers who have been retired on or since the eleventh day of August 11, 1898, but shall not apply to any officer whose service on the active list does not exceed thirty-five years, and shall not apply to any officer who has been placed on the retired list by virtue of any Act of Congress or to any officer who has already received such higher grade on retirement.

Sec. 2. That any officer below the grade of brigadier general who served with credit as an officer or as an enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer Army during the civil war prior to April 9, 1865, otherwise than as a cadet, and whose name is borne on the official register of the Army, and who has heretofore been retired for wounds or disability incident to the service, or on account of age, or after thirty years' service, may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of retirement.

Sec. 3. That the President is authorized in his discretion, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to place on the retired list of the Army with the rank of major-general for distinguished service in the field, any veteran of the civil war whose name is now borne on the Army Register as brigadier-general either on the active or retired list, and who has served in the Army not less than thirty-five years, not including service as a cadet. Provided, That this Act shall not apply to any officer who received an advance of grade at the time of retirement or with a view to retirement nor to any officer who received an advanced grade at the time or since the date of his retirement by virtue of the provisions of a special Act of Congress.

S. 6104, Mr. Bate: To restore to the active list the name of John Walton Ross (Surgeon, U. S. N., retired).

S. 6111, Mr. Perkins: That the Secretary of War is authorized, in his discretion, to accept the lowest and most suitable bid offered, after inviting competition as required by law, for transporting Government supplies, when necessary, across the Pacific Ocean to and from the Philippines in American-built ships when ships owned by the Government are not available. Provided, That such bid does not exceed by ten per centum the lowest bid offered for transporting such supplies in foreign-built ships.

S. 6117, Mr. Warren: For the relief of George Lea Feibiger.

S. 6134 and S. 6135, Mr. Culom: To authorize Col. Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. A., and Capt. R. P. Rodgers, U. S. N., to accept decorations conferred upon them by the Government of the French Republic.

H. Res. Mr. Shallenberger: Asking for information from the Secretary of War.

S. Res. 557, Mr. Culberson: Directing the Secretary of War, to send to the Senate a full itemized statement of all moneys collected and disbursed by the authorities of the United States in Cuba from the military occupation thereof until May 30, 1902.

H. Res. 297, Mr. Hay: Directing the Secretary of War to inform the House how many courts-martial have been held in the Army from April 1, 1901, to April 1, 1902, including in this information how many courts-martial have been held on officers and how many on enlisted men and how many convictions have been had of officers court-martialed and how many of enlisted men.

H. R. 14918, Mr. Capron: That the Secretary of the Navy

may, in his discretion, contract with the Newport Manufacturing Company, of Newport, Rhode Island, for the construction of a submarine boat to be built under the patents of Thomas J. Moriarty, said boat to be constructed under the direction of the inventor and the supervision of the Navy Department, and for the purpose of constructing said boat and conducting experiments in connection therewith the sum of \$15,000, or so much thereof, as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

H. R. 15009, Mr. Powers: To incorporate the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Surgeon General of the Army, the Surgeon General of the Navy, and the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service shall be ex officio members of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States and, with the president of the association, shall act as an advisory board to the said association.

H. R. 15010, Mr. Thompson: Providing for the removal of the remains of all deceased Presidents of the United States, except the remains of George Washington, and reinter them in the national cemetery of Arlington.

H. R. 15025, Mr. Finley: Granting a pension of \$30 a month to all persons who served thirty days or more during the war with Mexico, or the widow of such person.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The Senate on June 5 passed the bill, H. R. 13676, making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. We gave the substance of the bill as passed by the House on April 22, in our issues of April 19 and 26. The bill is now in the hands of a conference committee on the disagreeing amendments of the two Houses.

As we noted last week, the Senate added a million dollars to the appropriation as made by the House to increase the efficiency of the Academy, making the total \$6,500,000; allowed \$100,000 for an increase of the water supply; made provision for a heating and lighting plant; authorized the employment of an architect at a salary of \$5,000 a year; authorized the purchase of Constitution Island; provided for the payment of traveling expenses of successful candidates to the Academy; and authorized the appointment by the President of ten cadets at large each year, the total number of cadets at large not to exceed forty at any one time. No further amendments were made in the bill before its passage on June 5.

An amendment by Mr. Bate in opposition to the appropriation to enlarge the Academy was rejected. Mr. Bate said that such a proposition as the one for appropriate six and a half millions to increase the Academy was unheard of in the Senate. The Academy, he said, had been kept up and taken care of heretofore annually by comparatively small amounts, varying from some \$400,000 up to \$772,000. In 1893 the expense of the Academy was \$428,917.30; in 1894 it was \$432,556.12; in 1895 it was \$406,535.08, less than the two preceding years \$25,000; in 1896 it was \$464,201.66; in 1897 it was \$449,525.61; in 1898 when the Spanish war began, it was \$479,572.83; in 1899 it was \$458,689.23; in 1900 it was \$575,774.47; in 1901, last year, it was \$674,306.67; and this year, 1902, up to the last of this month the amount will be \$772,653.68 for the ensuing fiscal year.

In reply Mr. Warren said that the time had arrived, in the estimation of those connected with the Military Academy and the several boards of visitors who have carefully looked over the situation there of late years, when there must be some comprehensive plan adopted regarding West Point. "Shall we rebuild," he said, "or shall we go on patching, making additions and patchwork, to be eventually torn away, as it certainly must be, and the place rebuilt later on at greater expense? The Government has seen fit as to its Naval Academy to do exactly what is proposed to be done at West Point, only on a much more magnificent scale. The conditions at the Military Academy are these: Some of the buildings were erected as long ago as 1816—perhaps before that. They are old; they are insanitary; they are worn out. The time has arrived when it is like pouring water into a rat hole to be appropriating hundreds of thousands of dollars to be expended in patchwork. So we propose in a systematic manner to mark out what shall be the future of West Point, putting no more money on those buildings that are unfitted for further service and building everything hereafter in a way to fit the general plan. The present bill carries \$2,000,000 toward that reconstruction under a limit of total cost \$6,500,000."

A FOOLISH FALSEHOOD OFFICIALLY DENIED.

VIGAN, ILOCOS SUL, P. I., APRIL 27, 1902.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the number of the Journal for March 15, 1902, I had my first information of the absolutely ridiculous story which seems to have been going the rounds in the papers of the United States, that is, that I left Mexico on account of social ostracism caused by refusal to fight a duel with a Mexican officer with whom I had had a political controversy. I wish to state that the whole story is absolutely false, as I never, during my tour of service in Mexico had any controversy, political or otherwise, and the relations existing between the officials of the Mexican Government, the officers of the Mexican Army and myself, were at all times of the most cordial character.

The true reason for my asking to be recalled from duty as military attaché to our Embassy in Mexico, was that I had just received my captaincy in the 11th Cavalry, one of the new Cavalry regiments authorized by Congress, and naturally I desired to return to the command of my troop, then being recruited.

If you will kindly publish this letter in the Journal I will deem it a great favor.

POWELL CLAYTON JR., Captain 11th Cavalry.

After a week of debate on the Isthmian canal project in the course of which the advocates of the Nicaragua and those of the Panama route made several speeches of acknowledged force, the Senate on June 11 agreed to take a vote on June 19, the question turning on the Hepburn Bill which provides for the construction of a canal across Nicaragua. The notable speeches of the week were by Senators Morgan and Harris in favor of Nicaragua, and by Hanna and Fairbanks in favor of Panama. Nobody ventures to predict the result of the vote on the 19th. The Senate is so evenly divided on the question that a single vote may decide it, and no claims are being put forth by the advocates of either route. But there is some satisfaction in the fact that the country is about to receive an expression of Senatorial opinion on this important project of American enterprise.

SENATE PASSES NAVY BILL.

The Senate on June 10 passed the Naval appropriation bill, H.R. 14040, which we gave as reported to the House in our issue of May 3, page 882, and as passed by the House in our issue of May 24, page 956. The following amendments were agreed to by the Senate during the consideration of the bill on June 9 and 10, and were in the bill as passed:

"Pay of the Navy" is increased from \$16,138,199 to \$16,327,690.

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to rent a suitable fire-proof building for the use of the Navy Department.

The \$350,000 provided for colliers was stricken out.

A proviso was inserted authorizing the appointment of a naval board to select a suitable site for an additional naval training station on the Great Lakes, and to estimate its value.

Provision is made for the fulfillment by the Carnegie Steel Company, successor to the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, of all contracts with the Government made by its predecessor.

Under "Bureau of Equipment" the clause providing for coal depots was amended to read: "Depots for coal: To enable the Secretary of the Navy to execute the provisions of section 1413 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to establish, at such places as he may deem necessary, suitable depots for coal and other fuel, for the supply of steamships of war, including the purchase of necessary land, \$640,000: Provided, That the unexpended balance of former appropriations made for the establishment of naval coal depots shall be available for purchase of land, and the accounting officers of the Treasury Department are hereby authorized and directed to allow, in the settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers of the Government, all expenditures heretofore made for land purchased for use as naval coal depots."

The following was inserted: "Maintenance of colliers: Pay, transportation, shipping, and subsistence of civilian officers and crews of naval colliers, and all expenses connected with naval colliers employed in emergencies which can not be paid from other appropriations, \$350,000."

Under "Civil establishment" the salary of one clerk in the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., was increased from \$1,000 to \$1,200; and the total appropriation for Bureau of Equipment, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., from \$1,950 to \$2,150.

For the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., the following is provided: For 1 superintendent of ropewalk, at \$1,875; 1 clerk, at \$1,400; 1 clerk, at \$1,300; 2 writers, at \$950 each; in all \$6,475. And for Navy Yard, New York, the following: For 1 clerk, at \$1,400; 1 clerk, at \$1,200; 2 writers, at \$950 each; in all \$4,500.

The total appropriation for the civil establishment Bureau of Equipment, was reduced from \$31,202.52 to \$30,202.52.

Under "Bureau of Yards and Docks" the following was inserted: "That there may be appointed under the provisions of section 1413 of the Revised Statutes 33 civil engineers: Provided, That no more than three such appointments, in addition to appointments made to fill vacancies arising in course, shall be made in any one calendar year."

An appropriation of \$500 was inserted "to enable the Secretary of the Navy to make an examination concerning the fresh-water supply at the Portsmouth Navy Yard."

The total appropriation for "Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, navy yards and stations, Naval Academy, and new Naval Observatory," was increased from \$672,075 to \$672,575.

Under "Navy Yard, New York," provision of \$60,000 is made for reconstructing building No. 19 to continue (to cost \$185,000); and of \$1,500 for extension to dispensary building.

Provision was made for the condemnation of land adjacent to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The provision for naval station, Key West, Fla., was amended to read: "Quay wall, to continue, \$50,000; coaling pier, to complete, \$23,000; concrete cisterns, \$20,000; purchase of land, \$25,950; in all, naval station, Key West, \$118,950." For the purchase of land at Puget Sound, Wash., Navy Yard, \$4,000 instead of \$2,000 is provided and the total appropriation for Puget Sound is increased from \$808,500 to \$810,500.

The appropriation of \$35,000 for purchase of additional land at Tutuila, Samoa, Naval Station, is made immediately available.

The Secretary of the Navy is directed to report the "practicability of" removing Government property at Port Royal, instead of its "susceptibility to" removal.

The provision for Charleston was made to read: "Navy Yard, Charleston, S.C.: Stone and concrete drydock (toward completion), \$250,000; in all, navy yard, Charleston, S.C., \$250,000: Provided, That the amount authorized in the act of June 7, 1900, to be expended for the purchase of a site for a naval station at or in the vicinity of Charleston, S.C., from the appropriation for a new naval station and a dock be increased from \$100,000 to \$106,000, and \$6,000 is hereby appropriated."

Also the following was inserted, on motion of Mr. Hale: "For developing the United States navy yard at Charleston, S.C., the following sums are appropriated: Office building for the commandant, \$35,000; quarters for the commandant, \$12,000; quarters for civil engineer, \$7,500; landing and wharves, \$50,000; grading and drainage, \$10,000; workshop (to cost \$80,000), \$50,000; storehouse and storekeeper's office, \$50,000; equipment building (to cost \$125,000), \$62,500; machine shop for steam engineering (to cost \$174,000), \$80,000; foundry and copper shop for steam engineer (to cost \$118,000), \$60,000; power house (to cost \$50,000), \$25,000; workshop for ordnance, \$40,300; ship fitters' shop, with mold loft and furnace for construction and repair (to cost \$200,000), \$50,000; power house and fuel storage for construction and repair (to cost \$80,000), \$35,000; machine shop for construction and repair (to cost \$120,000), \$40,000; joiners' shop for construction and repair (to cost \$120,000), \$30,000; foundry for construction and repair (to cost \$75,000), \$20,000; in all \$657,300.

The total appropriation for public works in the Navy was increased from \$6,696,075 to \$7,649,325.

Under "Public works, Bureau of Navigation," the following was inserted: "Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, continue the said improvements at the Naval Academy, either by

contract or day labor, or both, as he may deem necessary for the best interests of the Government."

The appropriation for the Naval Observatory is increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000, and \$2,000 is provided for the expenses of a board of visitors to it.

Provision is made for the publication of 2,500 additional copies of the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac.

Under "Bureau of Medicine and Surgery" the following was inserted: "Naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.: Repairs and improvements in fitting up old buildings and building new; for changing officers' quarters into wards for enlisted men and building quarters for officers outside naval hospital, \$20,000; for construction of a contagious-disease hospital, \$10,000; in all, \$30,000."

Also—"That the active list of surgeons in the Navy shall hereafter consist of 70, and that of passed assistant surgeons and assistant surgeons of 135."

The two bookkeepers at the general storehouse, League Island, are to receive \$1,200 "each", instead of that amount for both, and the two receiving clerks at Norfolk, Va., \$942 "each."

Under "Supplies and Accounts" the following was inserted: "That the active list of the Pay Corps of the Navy shall hereafter consist of 13 pay directors, 16 pay inspectors, 70 paymasters, not less than 23 of whom shall be of the grade of lieutenant-commander, and 80 passed assistant and assistant paymasters: Provided, That assistant paymasters, after three years' service as such, shall, after passing the examination required by law, be eligible to promotion to passed assistant paymasters."

Under "Bureau of Construction and Repairs" the following: "That hereafter the number of naval constructors and assistant naval constructors shall not exceed 60: Provided, That no more than three assistant naval constructors, in addition to those appointed to fill vacancies arising in course, shall be appointed in any one calendar year."

For contingencies, drawing materials, etc., under Bureau of Steam Engineering, \$1,000 is provided.

One assistant librarian, at \$1,000, is provided for the Naval Academy. The total appropriation for pay of professors and others at the Naval Academy is increased from \$55,191 to \$56,191. The appropriation for the expenses of the Board of Visitors is made to include "clerk hire, carriages and other incidental and necessary expenses."

The following was inserted under Naval Academy: "That hereafter the corps of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis shall consist of 1 from each Congressional district, 1 from each Territory, 1 from the District of Columbia, 2 from each State at large, and 15 from the United States at large. They shall be appointed by the President and shall, with the exception of the 15 midshipmen appointed from the United States at large, be actual residents of the Congressional or Territorial districts, or of the District of Columbia or of the States, respectively, from which they are appointed."

And the following: "That hereafter all examinations for admission to the United States Naval Academy of midshipmen, as heretofore provided, shall be at Annapolis, Md., by a board of examiners to be taken from the officers and instructors at said Academy to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy."

The total appropriation for the Academy is increased from \$229,905.77 to \$230,905.77.

The following was stricken out: "That sections 8, 9 and 10 of the act approved March 3, 1899, entitled 'An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States,' are hereby repealed." Section 10 is the clause providing for a Corps of Constructors, the clause inadvertently stricken out by the House in passing the bill, in their desire to prevent veterans of the Civil War from being retired in the next higher grade—when their intention was to strike out a succeeding clause. The Senate now restores the law to its former reading.

Under "Marine Corps," the following was inserted: "That from and after the date of the approval of this act the commandant of the Marine Corps shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a major-general in the Army, and when a vacancy shall occur in the office of commandant of the corps, on the expiration of the service of the present incumbent, by retirement or otherwise, the commandant of the Marine Corps shall thereafter have the rank, pay and allowances of a brigadier-general."

The total appropriation for pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, Marine Corps, as prescribed by law, etc., was increased from \$1,112,548 to \$1,236,028. The following was inserted: "In addition to the enlisted force of the Marine Corps now authorized by law there may be enlisted 10 gunnery sergeants, 40 sergeants, 60 corporals, 10 drummers, 10 trumpeters, and 620 privates."

The unexpended balance of the appropriation for 1900 for Ordnance and Ordnance Stores is re-appropriated to fulfill existing contracts.

The total appropriation for public works under Marine Corps was increased from \$145,500 to \$147,000.

The entire clause providing for construction, by contract, of two first-class battleships, two first-class armored cruisers and two gunboats, etc., one of each to be built at a Government Navy Yard, was stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "That for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States, the President is hereby authorized to have constructed by contract two first-class battle ships, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class upon a trial displacement of not more than 16,000 tons, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$4,212,000 each; two first-class armored cruisers of not more than 14,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful armament for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$4,659,000 each; two gunboats of about 1,000 tons trial displacement, to cost when built, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$382,000 each, and the contract for the construction of each of said vessels shall be awarded, by the Secretary of the Navy, to the lowest best responsible bidder, having in view the best results and most expeditious delivery; and in the construction of all of said vessels the provisions of the act of August 3, 1886, entitled 'An act to increase the naval establishment as to materials for said vessels, their engines, boilers, and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, the notice of any proposals for the same, the plans, drawings, specifications therefor, and the methods of executing said contracts shall be observed and followed, and, subject to the provisions of this act, all such vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said

act, and in all their parts shall be of domestic machinery; and not more than two of the six battleships, armored cruisers, and gunboats provided for in this act shall be built by one contracting party. One battleship or one armored cruiser herein provided for shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific ocean or the waters connecting therewith; but if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President from the bidding for such contracts that said vessel can not be constructed on or near the coast of the Pacific ocean at a cost not exceeding 4 per cent above the lowest accepted bid for the corresponding vessel provided for in this act, he shall authorize the construction of said vessel elsewhere in the United States, subject to the limitations as to cost hereinbefore provided; and if the Secretary of the Navy shall be unable to construct at reasonable prices for the construction of any of the vessels herein authorized, then he may build such vessel or vessels in such navy yards as he may designate."

The following was inserted in the bill: "Additional submarine boats: That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and required to contract with the Holland Torpedo Boat Company for five of its most improved type of submarine torpedo boats, to be built under the plans and specifications of said company, at a cost not to exceed the price contracted to be paid for the Holland boats now being built for the Navy Department: Provided, That no contracts shall be made with the said company until one of the Holland boats now being built for the Department shall have been accepted by the Secretary of the Navy."

Also the following: "That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to have tested any completed submarine boat or boats, other than the Holland type, that may be presented to him for trial within six months after the passage of this act, and if he shall find by said tests that any of the said boats, if one or more than one is presented, shall be equal or superior to the best submarine torpedo boat which shall then be in use in the Navy, he is authorized, in his discretion, to purchase the best one of the said boats at a price not exceeding \$170,000."

"Provided, That the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to allow, in the settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers involved, payments made under the appropriation 'Emergency fund' to civilian employees appointed by the Navy Department for duty in and serving at naval stations maintained in the island possessions during the fiscal year 1902, and until such time as Congress shall make specific appropriation for the pay of such employees."

"The Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, is authorized to pay all civilian employees appointed for duty in the Philippine, Hawaiian, and Samoan islands, the island of Guam, and the island of Porto Rico, from the date of their sailing from the United States until they report for duty to the officer under whom they are to serve, and while returning to the United States, by the most direct route and with due expedition, a per diem compensation corresponding to their pay while actually employed; and in cases where the appointee is not to fill an existing vacancy his pay while traveling may be charged to the annual appropriation of the bureau concerned."

Provision is made for one clerk at Cavite Naval Station, at \$1,400. Also for one clerk to naval constructor, \$1,400; 2 clerks at \$1,200 each; one writer at \$1,200.

The following was inserted: "Improving harbor of San Luis d'Apra, island of Guam, \$150,000, for dredging a channel across the reef near Fort Santa Cruz and removing the top of the coral reef in the outer anchorage."

Also the following: "Toward the construction of a building on land owned by the Government at Annapolis, for an experiment station and testing laboratory in the department of marine engineering and naval construction (at a cost not to exceed \$250,000), and the complete equipment of the same with the necessary appliances and apparatus (at a cost not to exceed \$150,000), \$200,000."

"That the unexpended balance remaining in the Treasury on June 30, 1902, from the appropriation 'Ordnance and ordnance stores, 1900,' or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby reappropriated and made available during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, for expenditure in fulfillment of contracts heretofore made and properly chargeable to said appropriation."

"For construction of a fireproof building for Bureau of Equipment at Pensacola Navy Yard, \$100,000," and "Navy yard at Pensacola, Fla.: One bookkeeper, at \$1,200; one shipping clerk, at \$1,000."

Throughout the bill wherever "naval cadets" occurred it was changed to read "midshipmen". There were also other minor amendments, chiefly looking to uniformity in the bill.

Several intended amendments to the bill which failed of consideration and passage were offered at different times, among them the following:

By Mr. Barton: That the sergeant-majors and the ten senior quarter-master-sergeants now holding rank in the Marine Corps shall be known as staff sergeant-majors and staff quarter-master-sergeants, respectively, and that vacancies hereafter occurring in the grades of staff sergeant-major and staff quarter-master-sergeant shall be filled by promotion from the non-commissioned officers not below the rank of sergeant, and who have served at least five years in the Marine Corps, and who are not over thirty-five years of age, after passing such physical, moral, mental, and professional examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. That such staff sergeant-majors and staff quarter-master-sergeants shall receive the same pay and allowances as warrant officers of the Navy when at sea: And provided also, That after ten years from date of warrant the staff sergeant-majors and staff quarter-master-sergeants shall be commissioned to rank with but after second lieutenants and shall have the same pay and allowances as second lieutenants of the Marine Corps: Provided also, That the law pertaining to the retirement of commissioned officers of the Marine Corps is hereby made applicable to the staff sergeant-majors and staff quarter-master-sergeants herein provided for."

By Mr. Barton: Increasing the number of pharmacists to 60 and providing that hereafter all the provisions of law for the commissioning of boatswains as chief boatswains shall extend to and include pharmacists of the Hospital Corps of the Navy, who on promotion shall be known as chief pharmacists, with the rank, pay, and allowances of chief boatswains.

By Mr. Perkins: Provision is hereby made for a torpedo-boat destroyer to be built and constructed with Richard B. Fainton's electrical system of multiple screw propellers and electrical rudder steering gear apparatus, and this motive power shall be a combination of electric and steam turbine dynamo and

electric motor power; and the electrical system and all improvements contained in his United States patents shall be embodied in said destroyer; and the sum of \$300,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay for the destroyer, which shall be constructed to make forty knots or more per hour, said Richard B. Painton to oversee construction in his devices herein named. Said Painton to execute and deliver to the Secretary of the Navy a free release of royalty of his said patents for use on this one boat only without compensation of any character whatever before this provision named shall be of any force or effect.

By Mr. Hale: Whereas the United States Navy Yard at Mare Island, California, is situated remote from the seashore and can only be approached by the smaller vessels of the United States Navy, no battle ship ever having been sent to the yard; and Whereas large sums of money have been expended by the United States in attempts to dredge the channel of said yard, a large part of such work having been made useless by the refilling of the channel through natural deposits; and Whereas property of the Government of great value has been lately destroyed and needs to be replaced: Therefore, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to appoint a commission of three persons, consisting of one officer of the Engineer Corps of the Army, one officer of the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy, and one experienced and expert civil engineer from civil life, whose duty it shall be to examine the situation at said Navy Yard, the channel leading from the sea thereto, and further to examine the shores of the Bay of San Francisco and the waters nearly adjacent thereto, for the purpose of selecting a suitable site, having ample deep water, for the purpose of establishing at such place a new United States Navy yard, to which, in due time, all Government property now in the Mare Island Navy Yard shall be moved, so far as the same shall be practicable; said commission shall report to the Secretary of the Navy the full results of their examinations and a full description of the site selected for a new Navy yard, which report shall be transmitted to Congress at its next session, with any recommendations thereon that the Secretary of the Navy may see fit to make.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Rose Hayden Hess, wife of Major Frank W. Hess, U.S.A., retired, died at San Diego, Cal., June 1.

Dorris Kirby, the four-year-old daughter of Capt. Henry Kirby, 10th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Kirby, died May 30, after being ill two days, at the home of Mrs. Kirby's parents, Major Emil Adam, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Adam, 206 Douglas avenue, Belleville, Ill. Captain Kirby is at present in the Philippine Islands.

Capt. Edwin O. Gibson, U.S.A., retired, who died at Norwich Depot, New York, June 3, entered the Military Service as a 2d lieutenant in the 14th New York Infantry, Sept. 3, 1862, and was honorably mustered out as 1st lieutenant June 8, 1865. He entered the Regular establishment Feb. 23, 1866, being appointed a 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 17th Infantry. He was later transferred to the 26th Infantry, and was promoted 1st lieutenant July 28, 1866. He was transferred to the 10th Infantry in May 1869, was promoted captain in May, 1883, and was retired Feb. 16, 1885, for a loss of his right leg in the line of duty.

Mrs. Caroline L. Bartlett, sister of the late Col. Stephen H. Long, U.S.A., and of the late Lieut. Geo. W. Long, U.S.A., died at Orange, N.J., June 4.

The death of Helen T. Marye, June 9, at San Francisco, Cal., widow of the late George T. Marye, and mother of Col. W. A. Marye, U.S.A., and George T. Marye, Jr., of San Francisco, is announced.

The Secretary of the Army and Navy Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution sends us some additional facts as to Mrs. Mellach, widow of Paymaster Mellach, U.S.N., a member of the Society, whose death we announced last week. Her father was the Hon. William Halsted, of New Jersey, a captain in the War of 1812 and a colonel of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, War of 1861. Her great grandfather was Colonel Spencer, who commanded the 5th Regiment, New Jersey Infantry, continental line. He served nearly eight years. Mrs. Mellach was very patriotic, and in spite of her age did all she could for her son's regiment, the 14th U.S. Vols., during the Spanish-American War, and when in Cuba the men of her son's company had the pleasure of receiving boxes which she had aided to prepare.

Mrs. Mary Johnstone, mother of the wife of Lieut. John N. Straat, 25th Inf., died at her home in St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, May 26, after a short illness. Her death was very unexpected and was a shock to every one, especially so to her only daughter, Mrs. Straat, who arrived in San Francisco from Manila on the transport Buford on May 24. It was impossible for Mrs. Straat to reach St. Louis until after the funeral, so the remains of her mother were placed in a vault until her arrival.

Mary Penhallow, wife of Charles S. Penhallow, daughter of the late Prof. John H. C. Coffin, U.S.N., and sister of Capt. W. H. Coffin, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Sumner C. Paine, died at Jamaica Plain, Mass., June 8.

Colonel Dougherty, 8th Inf., under date of Santa Cruz, Laguna, April 9, announces the death of Capt. Bert H. Merchant, at the 1st Reserve Hospital, Manila, P.I., at 9:25 A.M., April 2, 1902, of acute amebic dysentery and acute liver abscess, heretofore noted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. After giving the record of the deceased, Colonel Dougherty says: "Although never fully recovered from the malaria contracted in Cuba, Captain Merchant has since his arrival in the Philippines, rendered hard and effective service. For over a year he has been in command of his company and station, during most of this time being the only line officer present and compelled to attend to all the garrison duties of his command as well as the frequent field service necessary in the midst of a section of the country where the insurrection had not been wholly suppressed. Captain Merchant was always eager for field service, and its arduous character, consisting largely of night marches over an exceedingly rough country, undoubtedly so impaired his system that he was not able to withstand the disease which attacked him. He truly and literally died of a disease contracted in line of duty. It seems especially sad that death should come to him when he was just receiving his merited promotion to a rank whose duties he had been so efficiently performing. Captain Merchant's genial personality and attractive social qualities will be sadly missed by the officers of this regiment. To the young widow, who, coming to this regiment as a bride, has been so closely identified with its social life, the heartfelt sympathy of the regiment is extended."

Major Curtis E. Munn, Surgeon, U.S.A., retired, who died at Topeka, Kansas, on June 8, entered the Military Service during the Rebellion as Hospital Steward of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry in Decem-

ber, 1861. Subsequently he served as Asst. Surgeon of the 27th Massachusetts, and Surgeon of the 2d Massachusetts. He was appointed an Asst. Surgeon in the Regular Army Nov. 16, 1868, and was retired with rank of Major, Feb. 2, 1900.

Ernest W. Gourd, a survivor of the U.S. steamship Congress, which was blown up by the Confederate ram, Merrimac, died June 5 at Quincy, Mass. He was born in New York May 12, 1842.

Commodore Albert G. Clary, U.S.N., retired, who died at Springfield, Mass., June 9, entered the Navy in 1832, attained the rank of commodore in 1874, and was retired for age in 1874. He served on the sloop Preble during the Mexican War as Tuspan and Tobasco, and during the Civil War held important commands. He was a brother, we believe, of the late Gen. Robert E. Clary, who died in 1890.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command.
KEARSARGE, (Flagship), Capt. J. N. Hemphill. Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
BROOKLYN, Capt. C. C. Todd, (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan). At Navy Yard, New York. Address New York City. To proceed to England, June 29, bearing the body of the British Ambassador.
ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At New York. N.Y. Address Navy Yard, New York, N.Y.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Navy Yard, New York, N.Y. Address Navy Yard, N.Y.
MACHIAS, Comdr. H. McCrea. At Colon, Columbia. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
MARIETTA, Comdr. J. A. Rodgers. At New York.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. W. Lyon. At New York, N. Y. Address Station E, New York, N. Y.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York. Postage, five cents.
ILLINOIS, (Flagship), Capt. G. A. Converse. At Gibraltar.
ALBANY, Capt. J. E. Craig. At Gibraltar.
CHICAGO, Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Gibraltar.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. At Gibraltar.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At St. Vincent, Cape Verde.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner Comdr.-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Montevideo, Uruguay.
ATLANTA, Comdr. E. G. Pendleton. At Montevideo Uruguay.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
WISCONSIN, (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Bremerton, Wash., for docking. Address there.
ABAREDA, Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
FARRAGUT, Lieut. T. C. Fenton. At Mare Island, Cal.
OREGON, Capt. J. G. Eaton. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
PHILADELPHIA, Capt. W. W. Reisinger. At Panama, Colombia.
WHEELING, Capt. U. Seabee. Left Honolulu, H. I., May 12, for Tutuila, Samoa.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.
Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Senior Squadron Commander, Rear Admiral F. Wildes, Junior Squadron Commander.
Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NEW YORK (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Kobe, Japan.
KENTUCKY (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Yokohama, Japan. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
RAINBOW (Flagship Junior Squadron Commander), Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Zamboanga, P. I.
ANAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Polloc, P. I.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew, cruising among Philippine Islands.
CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forse. Left Townville, Australia, June 6, for Manila.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Uraga, Japan.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. W. I. Chambers. At Cebu, P. I.
GENERAL ALVA, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Glennon. At Manila, P. I.
GLACIER, Comdr. A. B. Speyers. At Townville, Australia.
HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Wuhu, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. C. W. Battlett. At Hong Kong, China.
ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Colwell. At Olongapo, P. I.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Yokohama, Japan. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONADNOCK, Capt. F. P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong, China.
MONOCACY, Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tong Ku, China.
MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Shanghai, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NANSHAN, (supply ship), at Cebu, P. I.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Yokohama, Japan. Address of vessel should be always care Post Office, San Francisco. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails. Special arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. At Cavite, P. I.
POMPEY, Merchant officers and crew. At Yokohama, Japan.
PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Zamboanga, P. I.
SATURN, (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Shanghai, China.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Cavite, P. I. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. Cruising out from Shanghai, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
WOMPATUCK, Bosn. Jas. Saven. At Cavite, P. I.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. A. Ward. At Yokohama, Japan.
ZAFIRO, (supply vessel.) At Hong Kong.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ALBAY, Lieut. E. J. Walker. At Zamboanga, P. I.
ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Cavite.
BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cebu.
CALAMIANES, Lieut. P. N. Olmstead. At Jolo, P. I.
MARIVELES, Lieut. N. Mansfield. At Cavite, P. I.

PANAY, Ensign J. W. L. Clement, Jr. At Cebu.
PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Cavite, P. I.
PARAGUA, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Olongapo, P. I.
QUIROS, Lieut. William B. Fletcher. At Jolo, P. I.
URDANETA, Naval Cadet Charles S. Freeman. At Olongapo, P. I.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. At Cebu, P. I.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. H. H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md. Royal, S. C. Address there.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. T. C. McLean. At San Juan. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleeves. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Address there.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Havana, Cuba. Address there.
HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
IROQUOIS, Lieut. H. Rodman. At Honolulu, H. I. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At Honolulu, May 17, en route to Bremerton, Wash. Address Bremerton, Wash.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa.
RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. At Acapulco, Mexico.
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Left San Francisco, Cal., May 27, for Manila, via Honolulu and Guam.
SYLPH, Lieut. W. H. Buck. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
TALBOT, Lieut. H. H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
UNCAS, Chief Bttn. McLaughlin. At Pensacola, Fla. repairing. Address there.
VIXEN, Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Arroyos, Cuba. Address care of U. S. Naval Station, Havana, Cuba.
WINSLOW, Lieut. A. MacArthur. At Newport, R. I.
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. Austin M. Knight. Left Cienfuegos, Cuba, June 9, for Portsmouth, N. H. Address Postmaster, New York City.
BUFFALO, Capt. A. Ross. Itinerary: Left New York June 5, arrive Gibraltar June 18; leave June 21, and arrive Malta June 25; leave June 30 and arrive Port Said July 4; leave July 5 and arrive Colombo Ceylon, July 19; leave July 21 and arrive Singapore July 27; leave July 28 and arrive Manila August 2. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Fort de France, Martinique. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Mare Island, Cal. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Ponta Delgada, Azores. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
CHESAPEAKE, Comdr. H. Osterhaus. At Hampton Roads, Va., to cruise with cadets. Address Fort Monroe until June 18th. Itinerary of cruise is as follows: Arrive Newport July 1; leave July 5 and arrive Newport July 10; leave July 14 and arrive Orient Point July 18, and transfer cadets with Indiana; cruise in Gardiners Bay and Block Island Sound and arrive New Bedford July 29; leave Aug. 2 and arrive Portland, Me., Aug. 9; leave Aug. 14 and arrive Virginia Capes Aug. 22, and Annapolis Aug. 28. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. At League Island, Pa. Address there.
ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Helmer. At Norfolk Yard. All mail matter intended for this vessel should be addressed Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Itinerary: At Pensacola. Leave June 19, and arrive Havana, June 25; leave July 2 and arrive Key West July 3, leave July 7 and arrive Charleston July 12, leave July 19, and arrive Tompkinsville, N.Y., July 25.
INDIANA, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. At Newport News, Va. To cruise with Naval cadets. Leave Newport News, Va., June 19, and arrive Newport June 26; leave June 30 for cruise in Block Island Sound and vicinity and arrive New London July 11; leave July 15 and arrive Orient Point July 18, where transfer of cadets with Chesapeake will be made; leave July 22 and arrive New London July 22; leave July 26 and arrive Portland, Me., Aug. 2; leave Aug. 7 and arrive Halifax, Nova Scotia, Aug. 11; leave Aug. 16 and arrive Newport News, Va., Aug. 21; leave Aug. 25 and arrive Annapolis, Aug. 28. Address Fort Monroe, Va., until June 18th.
LANCASTER, Comdr. G. P. Colvocoresses. At Hampton Roads, Va. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
MOHICAN, Capt. A. R. Couden. The itinerary of the Mohican follows: Left Yokohama May 18, arrive Honolulu June 23, leave July 5; arrive "Bremerton Aug. 4, leave Aug. 6; arrive "Victoria Aug. 6, leave Aug. 13; arrive "Port Angeles Aug. 13, leave Sept. 4; arrive "San Francisco Sept. 10. "Places starred are those to which mail may be sent. Yokohama double starred, is the only port requiring foreign postage; the others require domestic postage simply. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. F. Rees. The following is the itinerary of her summer cruise. Left Newport June 5, arrive Queenstown June 30, leave July 10; arrive Plymouth July 14, leave July 23; arrive Cherbourg July 30, leave Aug. 9; arrive Madeira Aug. 21, leave Aug. 30; arrive Yorktown, Va., Oct. 1, leave Oct. 15; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 15. Address all mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York City, until Aug. 20. Postage five cents. After Aug. 20, address Yorktown, Va.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. J. F. Moser. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. At Ponto Delgado, Azores, leave June 20, and arrive New York, June 30. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
PURITAN, Comdr. A. G. Berry. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.
TERROR, Monitor. At Annapolis, Md.
TOPEKA, Comdr. J. H. Nickels. At San Juan, P.R. Address care of Postmaster New York City.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. E. D. Taussig. The itinerary of her summer cruise is as follows: Leave Boston June 14, arrive Queenstown, Ireland, July 7, leave Queenstown, July 10; arrive Southampton, England, July 13, leave Southampton July 23; arrive Havre, France, July 23, leave Havre Aug. 2; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 9; leave Gibraltar Aug. 10; Tangiers Aug. 10, leave Tangiers Aug. 16; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 21, leave Funchal, Aug. 30; arrive Maribhead Oct. 9. Letters for the ship should be addressed up to August 10, care U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Letter postage to European Countries, 5 cents per half ounce.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. A. V. Wadhams. The itinerary of her summer cruise is as follows: Sail from New London, Connecticut June 21st, arrive Southampton, England, July 21st, sail from Southampton for Havre, France August 1st, arrive Havre August 20, sail from Havre for Lisbon Aug. 11, arrive Lisbon Aug. 18, sail from Lisbon for Madeira Aug. 23; arrive Madeira Aug. 25; sail from Madeira Sept. 6, arrive Glen Cove, Oct. 1. Mail address to this ship care of U. S. Despatch Agent, No. 4, Trafalgar square, London, England, until Aug. 30; postage five cents. After August 20th, address Glen Cove, New York.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty. On a cruise. Due at Queens-town, Ireland, June 12; leave June 22, and arrive Southampton, England, June 27; leave July 12, and arrive Havre, France, July 21; leave August 12, and arrive Gibraltar Aug. 27; leave Sept. 16, and arrive Madeira Isles Sept. 17; leave Sept. 18, and arrive Delaware Breakwater, Oct. 18, 1902. Address during summer cruise, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.
 CONSTELLATION, Capt. J. J. Hunker. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to Training Station.)
 FRANKLIN, Capt. C. M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Independence, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
 NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
 MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 Santee, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
 WABASH, Capt. G. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
 WASP, Ensign W. B. Wells. At Training Station, Port Royal, S. C.
 FLOTILLA OF TORPEDO BOATS AND DESTROYERS. In Charge of Lieut. L. H. Chandler.
 DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler, at Norfolk, Va.
 BIDDLE, Lieut. R. Z. Johnson, at Norfolk, Va.
 SHUBRICK, Lieut. D. W. Knox, at Norfolk, Va.
 STOCKTON, Lieut. W. T. Cluverious, at Norfolk, Va.
 THORNTON-BARNEY-BAGLEY-BAILEY, at Norfolk, Va.
 TALBOT, Lieut. H. H. Christy, at Norfolk, Va.
 GWIN, at Norfolk, Va.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE AT NORFOLK, VA.
 Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.

CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, RODGERS, DUPONT, At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

AJAX. Off foot of 42d street, Brooklyn. Address New York, N.Y.
 ALEXANDER. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address Norfolk, Va.
 BRUTUS. Left Montevideo, May 23, for Samoa. Address Tutuila, Samoa.
 CAESAR. Left Colombo, Ceylon, June 1 for Port Said, Egypt. Address care of U.S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York.
 HANNIBAL. At San Juan, P.R. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
 LEBANON. At Cienfuegos, Cuba.
 LEONIDAS. At San Juan. Address care of Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 NERO. Arrived April 25 at Tutuila, Samoa. Hold mail. STERLING. At Port Royal, S.C. Address there.
 SOUTHERY. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Left Honolulu, May 10, for a cruise. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.
 FISH HAWK, Boatswain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

S. O. 24, JUNE 2, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Announces that the Bailey Medal for 1901, is awarded to F. W. Turner, Naval Apprentice, second-class on board the U.S.S. Monagahela. The examination consisted of knotting and splicing hemp and wire rope, sailmaking, heaving lead, and log, signalling, exercise as captain of main and secondary battery, school of the soldier, sword exercise, swimming, sewing, condition of clothing, bearing and general conduct, knowledge of accounts with paymaster, great gun, and small arm target firing. His average standing was 40.9. T. La Londe, was second with an average standing of 40.4. The other contestants selected on the east coast as best qualified to compete, were: Second-class apprentices, V. Shobe, O. T. Hallenber, B. F. Singles, T. R. Stephan, A. Schonberg, A. J. Willett, J. L. Charbneau, O. D. Prine, J. S. Dudley, C. M. Guthrie, B. B. Gardiner, R. C. Tichenor.

G. O. 89, MAY 27, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

1. The U. S. Naval Laboratory and Department of Instruction, at New York, shall hereafter be designated as the U. S. Naval Laboratory.
 2. The U. S. Naval Museum of Hygiene, at Washington, shall hereafter be known as the U. S. Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School.
 3. Assistant Surgeons, as soon as practicable after admission to the Navy, shall be ordered to the U. S. Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School for such duty and instruction, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Surgeon General of the Navy, as may be necessary to familiarize them with the duties of medical officers afloat and ashore.

W. H. MOODY, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 6.—Lieut. H. Laning, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Cincinnati.
 Ensign D. C. Hanrahan, detached Brooklyn; to home and wait orders.

JUNE 7.—Ensign W. B. Wells, detached Lancaster, to command Wasp.
 Bttn. D. J. O'Connell, detached Lancaster, to Wasp.
 Bttn. W. Brooks, detached Lancaster, to Wasp.
 Chap. J. B. Frazier, detached Lancaster, to Wasp.
 Surg. J. W. Ross, retired, detached duty under War Department at the hospital, Las Animas, Havana, Cuba, etc.; to home.

War. Mach. C. E. Wood, detached Oregon; to Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, and report to inspector of ordnance in charge for duty at that station.

Rear Admiral G. H. Wadleigh, retired June 7, 1902. Section 1443 Revised Statutes, and Section 11 Navy Personnel Act.

Rear Admiral E. S. Houston, retired June 7, 1902. Section 1443 Revised Statutes, and Section 11 Navy Personnel Act.

Naval Cadet C. Goodrich, detached Lancaster; to Kearsarge, and report to Commander-in-Chief, North Atlantic Station, June 16, for such duty as he may assign.

Naval Cadet E. Hamner, detached Lancaster; to Kearsarge, and report to Commander-in-Chief, North Atlantic Station, June 16, for such duty as he may assign.

Naval Cadet J. A. Furer, detached Shubrick; to Columbia, also duty in construction and repair department, Navy Yard, New York.

Cable from Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Asiatic Station, Yokohama, Japan, June 7, 1902.

Capt. R. M. Dutton, to Pollock Station.
 1st Lieut. R. P. Williams, to Pollock Station.

Lieut. R. H. Osborne, command Albay; to Yokohama Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. J. E. Walker, Villalobos, to command Albay.
 Naval Cadet G. R. Landenberger, Vicksburg, to Villalobos.

1st Lieut. W. Hopkins, aid to Governor, Olongapo Station.

JUNE 8.—Sunday.

JUNE 9.—Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, placed in charge of the preparation for war of the district extending from Chatham Light, Cape Cod, to Barnegat Light in New Jersey; travel authorized.

Rear Admiral E. W. Watson (retired), detached Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., etc., June 16; to home.

Rear Admiral E. S. Houston (retired), detached Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., June 16; to home.

Capt. A. B. H. Lillie, detached duty as Commandant Naval Station, Key West, Fla., etc.; to home and hold yourself in readiness for orders to sea.

Lieut. E. T. Pollock, detached Brooklyn; to home and wait orders.

Act. War. Mach. H. B. Heath, detached Constellation Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to Brooklyn.

JUNE 10.—Lieut. H. G. Gates, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; proceed to San Francisco, Cal., via Washington, D.C., and report to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, thence to Asiatic Station, taking passage in steamer sailing from San Francisco, Cal., June 23, 1902.

Lieut. C. F. Snow, when discharged from further treatment at Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., to home and granted three months' sick leave.

Lieut. J. J. Raby, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Oregon, June 23, 1902.

Lieut. N. A. McCully, to Columbia, Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., June 24, 1902.

Lieut. M. H. Signor, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Mohican, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., June 21, 1902.

Ensign F. L. Pinney, detached Dixie; to home and leave one month.

Pay Dir. H. M. Denniston, retired June 13, 1902, section 1444 R. S., and section 11 Navy Personnel Act.

Pay Clerk J. A. Kelly, appointed June 10, 1902, for duty at Naval Station, New London, Conn.

JUNE 11.—Rear Admiral L. Kempff, to San Francisco, Cal., and take charge of the preparations for war of the Pacific Coast District, extending from Puget Sound to the Mexican border.

Rear Admiral G. I. Wadleigh, retired, detached duty president Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, D. C., etc.; to home.

Lieut. C. E. Rommel, detached Bureau Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., etc., June 14; to Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., June 18, in connection preparing Mayflower for commission and duty in charge engineering department.

Ensign W. R. White, to Washington, D. C., and report to Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, July 15.

Bttn. J. Mahoney, to Wabash, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Act. Gun. H. J. Palmer, to Massachusetts.

CABLE FROM REAR ADMIRAL F. RODGERS, ASIATIC STATION, KOBE, JAPAN, JUNE 11, 1902.

Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Robinson, Wilmington; to Yokohama Hospital.

Lieut. J. G. Doyle, New Orleans; to Wilmington.

Lieut. P. Andrews, Yokohama Hospital; to "New Orleans."

JUNE 12.—Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Stoney, detached Oregon, to command Dolphin, June 25.

Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Grant, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Oregon, as executive officer, June 25.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Bernadon, detached Dixie, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. A. Hoogewerff, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Dixie, as navigator.

Act. War. Mach. M. A. Rossiter, detached Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., to works of Wm. Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia.

Asst. Surg. A. M. Brown, to Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Naval Cadet K. B. Krittenden, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., home and leave until July 8.

Act. War. Mach. G. Mellen, detached Yankton, to works of Wm. Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bttn. D. Moriarty, warranted from March 1, 1900.

Carp. W. F. Toles, warranted from April 3, 1901.

Gun. B. E. Staples, warranted from April 13, 1901.

Gun. W. H. F. Schluter, warranted from Aug. 1, 1900.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

June 9, First Lieut. N. G. Burton at the Navy Yard, D. C., ordered to report to the Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for temporary duty.

June 11, Captain J. C. Breckenbridge at Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., ordered to Recruiting Office, 168 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of holding a survey on public property.

2nd Lieut. A. J. O'Leary, ordered from same post to Recruiting Office, 168 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa., on same duty.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The United States will be represented at the coronation naval review in British waters June 28 by the Illinois, Germany by the Kaiser Frederick III battleship, France by the armored cruiser Montcalm, Italy by the armored cruiser Carlo Alberto, Japan by the armored cruiser Arama and the cruiser Takasago, Spain by the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos V, Russia by the battleship Pobieda, Denmark by the armored cruiser Cerluf Trolle, Norway by the coast defense ship Norge, Sweden by coast defense ship Oden and the Argentine Republic by the training ship Presidente Sarmiento.

While the Judge Advocate General of the Navy has yet to pass upon the findings of the Naval Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the facts concerning the recent imprisonment, at Venice, of four officers of the U.S.S. Chicago on conviction of minor offenses against the municipal ordinances of that city, the incident is generally regarded as closed. The Secretary of the Navy on June 7 made the following announcement: "The court of inquiry recommends trial by court-martial of Lieut. John S. Doddridge, U.S.N., Capt. Robert F. Wynne, U.S.M.C., and Asst. Surg. Robert E. Ledbetter, U.S.N., on the charge of unbecoming behavior in public, and that no further action be taken in the case of naval cadet James C. Kress, U.S.N., and Private Wilfred Langley, U.S.M.C. Admiral Crowninshield has disapproved of the opinion and recommendation of the court of inquiry where it is adverse to the officers, on the ground that the evidence is not sufficient." The Secretary approves the action of Rear Admiral Crowninshield and it is intimated that both he and the Judge Advocate General will make endorsements to that effect on the record of the proceeding when the document reaches the Department.

The schedule at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., for the week ending June 14, 1902, was as follows: Monday—Committees 1 and 3, tactical game; committee 2, duel game; committee 4, tactical studies; naval strategy, Captain Mahan. Tuesday—Committee 1, tactical studies; committees 2 and 4, strategic situation; committee 3, duel game; naval strategy, Captain Mahan. Wednesday—Committees 1 and 3, tactical game; committee 2, tactical studies; committee 4, duel game; naval strategy, Captain Mahan. Thursday—Committee 1, duel game; committees 2 and 4, tactical game; committee 3, tactical studies; naval strategy, Captain Mahan. Friday—Committees 1 and 3, tactical game; committee 2, duel game; committee 4, tactical studies; naval strategy, Captain Mahan. Saturday—All committees, strategic situation.

It is understood to be the intention of the Navy Department to maintain a vessel of war either at or near the Isthmus of Panama for some time longer, or until the political situation shall be somewhat clear and quieter. The U.S.S. Machias is now in that portion of the world and will, probably, be retained there until the end of the disturbances on the Isthmus or until a successor is ordered to continue other duties.

The U.S. steam collier Brutus has sailed from Mon-

video en route for Tutuila, Samoa, with stores and coal for the station having headquarters at that place. The Abarenda is at that place and will receive the coal and other stores carried by the Brutus. The last reports from Samoa indicate that a larger share of peace and quietness exists there now than has been the case for many years before. The situation at Tutuila especially, is looked upon as being almost utopian, the natives holding themselves as example for the rest of the world to follow.

Extensive observations have been made by the officers of the San Francisco, under instructions of the Navy Department, and on the return of that ship to a home port the result of the surveys and collected data will be placed in the possession of the Bureau of Equipment for use in further negotiations with a view to establishing a coaling station at Liberia as stated last week. Considerable opposition is said to have developed on the part of two Continental powers, but this difficulty will scarcely tend to defeat the desires of this country in view of the well known fact that Great Britain looks with favor upon the project. Extensive storehouses will probably be erected for protection of coal from the tropical inclemencies to be encountered in that part of the world.

Carrying out the proposition to make of Washington the headquarters for all branches of Federal education, Secretary of the Navy Moody has directed that the Naval Medical School which for so many years has been an adjunct of the Brooklyn Naval Hospital shall be removed to Washington. The new school will be located for the present in the building now occupied by the Naval Museum of Hygiene. It is proposed to assign to the school every assistant surgeon immediately after appointment for instruction in the groundwork of naval discipline and methods in the medical corps, to give him an opportunity to acquire a complete medical education under Government control. Among the advantages to be derived from this school of medical application will be the ability to attend the courses of lectures given by the various Army officers at the Army Medical College already established there. The Department of Agriculture also gives a series of valuable and interesting lectures on various subjects connected with hygiene, and it is not too much to say that Washington at the present time offers a better field for medical instruction than any city in the country.

The torpedo boat Wilkes, under construction by the Gas Engine and Power Company, New York, will be given a series of preliminary trials over the measured mile course near Newport, R.I., during the next few weeks and following those tests, if successful, the boat will be reported for her official trials under the supervision of the regular board of Inspection and Survey. The Wilkes is contracted to make 26.5 knots per hour for two consecutive hours.

The U.S.S. Don Juan de Austria, lately reported as having arrived at Yokohama from Manila, has now gone to the Royal Japanese Naval Dockyard at Uraga for some repairs which are required before the vessel is fit for further deep water cruising.

The U.S.S. Dixie, which sailed from New York May 14 with supplies for sufferers from the volcanic eruptions at St. Pierre, Martinique, and St. Vincent, B.W.I., arrived at New York June 6. The Dixie left Port de France homeward bound May 31. She anchored for the night off Tompkinsville and went to the Navy Yard June 7. The Dixie brought Messrs. Morris and Evans, survivors of the crew of the Quebec Line steamer Boraima, which was sunk in the harbor of St. Pierre when Mont Pelee's first eruption took place, May 8.

The Chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department has prepared a memorandum for the Secretary of the Navy showing the effect upon the Navy of the coal strike. It is feared that if the strike is protracted it will be found necessary to abandon the extensive evolutions on the Atlantic coast planned for the late summer. Orders have been issued by Rear Admiral Bradford directing that the greatest economy in the expenditure of coal housed at the Norfolk Navy Yard be exercised. The Admiral has been informed that it will be impossible until the miners return to work to furnish any more Pocahontas coal at Lambert's Point, near Norfolk, and that all New River coal, which the Navy gets at Newport News, has been seized. As is well known, these two stations are the principal points on the Chesapeake for the coaling of ships. Fortunately Admiral Bradford anticipated the coal strike some weeks before it occurred and got on hand a large supply of coal for the emergency. At New York, Boston and Baltimore, the Navy has contracts for coal which is supplied by concerns not affected by the strike. Ample coal for the present is on hand at San Juan, Porto Rico, and large supplies have been sent to the Philippines. The Navy suffers, as will be seen, chiefly in the Chesapeake Bay.

The action of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs in amending the Naval Appropriation bill to make an appropriation for the beginning of work on the Charleston Naval Station is generally commended by the officials of the Navy Department. The great need for a large and well-equipped Naval Station in Southern waters is generally admitted by naval officers. In the West Indies Great Britain has St. Lucia and many of the other foreign powers are represented. From every point of view, naval officers say, it is imperative that this country have a large station at some point along the Southern coast. Charleston is by all means the best place for it to be located. We are informed that the Senate will insist upon the adoption of its amendment by the House.

An important departure has recently been brought about in the official supervision of the great work now well underway at Annapolis, the erection of the new buildings for the Naval Academy. Up to the present time the work has been conducted under the supervision of Prof. Omenzo G. Dodge, U.S.N., acting under the orders of Comdr. Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Academy. Secretary Moody deems that the proper officials to carry out this important work must be drawn from the corps of civil engineers, and in furtherance of this plan Civil Engineer Menocal has been detailed for the position of general supervisor and given complete authority in the premises. This action of the Department is in no sense a reflection upon the skill or ability of Professor Dodge, but as in the case of similar constructions at navy yards the corps of civil engineers has the designing and construction entirely and there seemed no good reason for a departure from this practice in the case noted. It is probable that Civil Engineer Menocal will remain in charge of this work until it is completed and turned over to the authorities of the Naval Academy.

The Naval Board of Inspection and Survey will go to Newport, R.I., next week to conduct the official trial of the torpedo boat Blakely. The Blakely was to have been tried over a week ago, but an unavoidable accident to her machinery necessitated a postponement. The little craft will, under the contract for her construction, have to attain a speed of twenty-four knots, to be maintained for an hour.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 11, 1902.

The sham battle on Thursday afternoon between opposing forces known as "white" and "blue," was pronounced by a distinguished member of the Board of Visitors the best exercise of the kind that he had ever witnessed. The conflict was waged to the north instead of to the south of the post as formerly. The prescribed plan of action as laid down in the program was followed.

On Friday morning the camp was established. The battalion formed at 10.30, and led by the Commandant of Cadets, mounted, marched to the site of the encampment. The cadets pitched their own tents and morning and afternoon were filled with the work of getting comfortably quartered. "Camp Churchman" is the largest encampment ever pitched. The 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th classes, for the first time in the history of the Academy as far as known, are in camp together. The tents are of khaki color, or light chocolate might be a more exact description of the shade. Dress parade was the only exercise of the afternoon. The parade ground in camp was too small for this formation and the parade was held on the grass plain. The large hall in the Memorial Building, known as Thayer Hall, was used for the morning service on Sunday. A farewell address to the members of the graduating class, to which the graduates listened standing, followed the chaplain's sermon.

At 9 A. M. on Monday the pontoon bridge was built on the pontoon ground near the north dock. The Board of Visitors and other visitors crossed the structure after its completion. The proficiency of the members of the 4th class in military gymnastics and in the use of the sword and bayonet, after one year's instruction under Lieutenant Koehler, had been demonstrated at the same early hour on Saturday. Rain had interrupted the battalion drill which followed, but the afternoon had been sufficiently clear for the occurrence of the baseball game with Hamilton, in which the cadets defeated the visitors by a heavy score.

Field Day, Tuesday, June 10, an extra ride was given by those graduates who had participated in the ride before the Board of Visitors last week, at nine o'clock. General Miles and a number of the alumni were present. The feats of horsemanship executed were similar to those performed at the preceding ride, in some cases a little was added to the program of specialties, quite a number of the riders jumping standing with the horses three abreast.

The Field Day events began at about 10 o'clock with the 100-yd. dash, won by Hammond of '05, with Daly second and Fulton third. Bunker succeeded in putting the shot the greatest distance in accordance with rules, 34 ft., 6 in., although Hanford of '05, who was not one of the regular entries made 37 ft. 1 in., but there having been some irregularity in the throw, it was not allowed. Daly won the 220-yd. dash; Anderson and Carrithers tied for the running high jump at 5 ft., 7½ in. Stilwell won the 440-yd. run; Daly the 120-yd. hurdle; Daly the running broad jump, 20 feet. Half-mile relay race, Farnum '03 and Hammond '05.

Fifteen to four in favor of the visitors was the score of the baseball game with Yale in the afternoon. It was one of the most exciting and one of the best attended games of the season. The Graduation ball in the evening was doubtless the most brilliant social function ever held at the post. The large number of officers in full uniform, the varied colors of the uniforms worn by visiting foreign officers and officials of high rank, the delicate tints of the costumes worn by the ladies, all contributed to make a picture for which the beautiful hall made an appropriate setting. Lieutenant General and Mrs. Miles, Colonel and Mrs. Mills received the guests.

Following is the standing of the 1st class:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mitchell, W. A. | 28. Terrell |
| 2. Hannum | 29. Robertson, S. W. |
| 3. Longley | 30. Krumm |
| 4. Ralston | 31. Foley |
| 5. Brooke | 32. Griffith |
| 6. Frazier | 33. Stevenson, W. L. |
| 7. Bell | 34. Dockery |
| 8. Stewart | 35. Davis, W. M. |
| 9. Carpenter | 36. Mitchell, H. E. |
| 10. Hinrichs | 37. Zane |
| 11. Frankenberger | 38. Goodspeed |
| 12. Casad | 39. Eby |
| 13. Allen, C. M. | 40. McGinness |
| 14. Munroe | 41. Keller |
| 15. Gibert | 42. Black, F. F. |
| 16. Abbot, S. | 43. McCain |
| 17. Pegram | 44. Herr |
| 18. Jennings | 45. Sheridan |
| 19. Hodges, H. L. | 46. Taulbee |
| 20. Moran | 47. Hobson |
| 21. Morrison, W. F. | 48. Bower |
| 22. Williams, W. H. | 49. Cowles |
| 23. Valliant | 50. Smith, A. W. |
| 24. Crissy | 51. Cooper, H. M. |
| 25. Foster | 52. Miller, T. |
| 26. Rehkopf | 53. Miller, B. F. |
| 27. Wilson, W. H. | 54. Edwards |

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 9.

The following are the first, second and third classes of naval cadets. Those marked * having received the average of 85 per cent. or more are termed the star members of each class.

Standing of the first class:

- *1, Donald R. Battles, Penn., 208.31; *2, Alexander H. Van Keuren, Mich., 205.91; *3, William W. Smyth, Iowa, 204.75; *4, Stephen C. Rowan, at large, 198.61; *5, Walter S. Anderson, Ill., 196.27; *6, Webb R. Raudenbush, Minn., 194.90; *7, Henry D. Cooke, Jr., N.Y., 194.55. Ryden, Schlabbach, Robinson, Radford, Nelson, Cleary, Sahm, Frederick, Holmes, Koch, Gatewood, Giles, Davis, Potet, Leahy, Blakely, Moses, Brabin, Arwine, Metcalf, Lacy, Willson, Abbott, Stark, Rhodes, Walker, Brillhart, Kibbee, Ancrun, Sadler, Neumann, Milne, Belknap, Van Auker, Taylor, Rodgers, Thompson, Smith, McNair, Ghent.

Following is the second class:

- *1, Carl A. Richter, Wis., 137.48; *2, David McD. LeBreton, at large, D.C., 137.42; *3, Fred G. Coburn, Minn., 134.79; *4, Andrew O. Pickens, Ala., 130.34; *5, Arthur G. Caffee, Mo., 129.89. Hilliard, Otterson, Harrington, Bassett, Soule, Tupper, Druley, Kimmel, Dawes, Dampmann, Lofland, Howard, Wright, Craig, Little, Jones, Fitch, Riggs, Rice, Fairchild, Morgan,

Powell, Chaffee, Benjamin, Treadwell, Toas, Sedgwick, Wichersham, Todd, Mauldin, Hand, McMillan, Post, Dillen, Oak, Shoup, Hayward, Hazard, Claude, Barnett, Reed, Dodge, Michael, Baum, Richards, Hart, Carpenter, Halsey, Ownby, Bagley, Stewart, McCullough, Sherman, Johnson, Smead, Blackburn, McDowell, Arrowood.

Following is the third class, 118 members:

- *1, Hugo Frankenberger, W. Va., 70.57; *2, Royal E. Ingersoll, Ind., 67.45; *3, Roy C. Smith, Mich., 66.14; *4, Hiram L. Irwin, Penn., 65.03; *5, Ormond L. Cox, O., 64.85; *6, Herbert F. Leary, Md., 64.55; *7, James O. Gawne, N.Y., 64.40. Nimitz, Church, Liggett, Furlong, Minor, Farley, Caldwell, Oberlin, Gordon, McSheehy, Coffey, Swanson, S. B. Smith, Stott, Sears, Border, Sweeney, McClintic, Atkins, Canaga, McCandless, Ellyson, Ogan, Court, Irvine, Mandeville, Woodson, Dortch, Ferguson, Pegram, Cresap, Campbell, Davis, Eberle, Farwell, Burnham, Spears, Stewart, Lowell, Wadsworth, Lassing, London, Shipp, Robinson, Norris, Hayne, Bowen, Maxson, Howze, Stapler, Root, Durr, Carter, Baker, Atkinson, Greenlee, Furber, McNair, Friedell, Lawton, Marston, Cagle, Morrison, Murphy, James, Bagdaley, Newton, Lightie, Godley, Culbertson, Rees, Fawell, Goss, Eklund, Fuller, Culp, Carter, Orr, Woods, Dutton, Pegz, Beall, Smealie, Shoemaker, Jackson, Neilson, Reno, Haines, Wilcox, Coman, Hooper, Gaddis, Townsend, Sumpter, Poole, Laird, Selfridge, Austin, Pond, Whiting, Brown, Green, Williams, Lohr, Blasdel, Steele, Strassburger and Rawle.

The Naval Academy band, under the leadership of Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman, has been engaged by the Princeton authorities to furnish the music for the graduation exercises at the University on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

The first, second and third classes of naval cadets embarked on the practice ship Chesapeake and the battleship Indiana, the two ships which will be used for the summer practice cruise, Saturday morning. The ships left Annapolis, Monday afternoon, they will cruise along the New England coast, extending as far up as Halifax. They will return to Annapolis August 28, when the cadets will be given one month's leave to visit their homes.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., June 5, 1902.

With a large number of cabin passengers, twenty-five men of the hospital corps, forty-three recruits, two signal corps men and a cargo of 1,300 tons, the big Army transport Buford sailed Monday, June 2, for Honolulu, Guam and Manila. Among those sailing on the Buford were Capt. and Mrs. Edward C. Carey, Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Lyon, Chaplain and Mrs. G. H. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. R. Van D. Corput, Capt. Edward O. C. Ord, Capt. and Mrs. William S. Scott, Capt. Henry B. Dixon, Lieut. Edwin P. Thompson, Lieut. Christain Briand, Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, Capt. R. L. Brown, Mrs. La Mars and Mrs. W. E. Musgrave.

The garrison was aroused Friday evening, May 30, by the sound of fire call. The fire proved to be in the Artillery stables. The quartermaster's loss is estimated at \$5,500. In addition to the Artillery stables many sets of harness were burned also.

The 21st Infantry arrived from Manila Sunday evening, June 1, on the transport Meade. The regiment returns with twenty-eight officers and 840 enlisted men. The officers returning are Col. Jacob Kline, Capt. T. W. Moore, J. S. Parke, L. J. Hearn, E. W. McCaskey, H. Hall, W. Chase and W. M. Morrow; Lieuts. A. I. Harrison, E. T. Conley, F. A. Connolly, M. M. Weeks, J. M. Love, T. L. Brewer, G. E. Ball, C. Doster, W. B. McCaskey, N. A. Campbell, L. C. Bennett, C. McLaughlin, C. U. Leonori, C. Hilson, W. E. Goolsby, G. C. Mullen, F. E. Coe, W. A. Roberts, W. P. Kitts and C. S. Frank.

Lieut. Percy M. Cochran with thirty-four recruits left Monday morning, June 2, for Fort Washakie, Wyo. The recruits who have been in camp for some time are now being distributed among the regiments in the United States. In a few days thirteen will go to Whipple Barracks, Arizona.

A very pleasant hop was given Monday evening, June 2, complimentary to Lieut. C. C. Collins, who leaves soon for the Philippines. The pretty little hop room was decorated in flags, while the porch was brightly lighted for the occasion. During the evening light refreshments were served. At a late hour the guests departed for their homes, wishing Lieutenant Collins a safe journey across the Pacific and a speedy return to the garrison.

Lieut. J. L. Hughes, Art. Corps, has been visiting friends in Sacramento, Cal.

Lieut. Col. James Allen, the new signal officer of this department, is expected to arrive in a few days.

Mrs. E. M. Dances, widow of the late Major H. C. Dances, U.S.A., leaves Friday, June 6, for Rochester, N.Y., where she will spend a few weeks with her sister. The two ladies will return to San Francisco and reside at the Hotel Stewart.

Col. Henry C. Wood, retired, is in the city for a week en route to New York.

Mrs. Kerwin, wife of Capt. A. R. Kerwin, and who is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. A. C. Girard, was hostess on Tuesday evening, June 3, at a very unique card party. The handsome new quarters of Colonel Girard were beautifully decorated for the occasion, many of the decorations being rare articles collected by Mrs. Kerwin during her stay in the Orient. Mrs. Kerwin's invited guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Gibbs, Miss Gibbs, Mr. Ross, Lieut. C. C. Collins, Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Patterson, Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. Buchan, Lieut. G. R. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks, Mr. Skinkle, Mr. West, Mr. Young, Miss Young, Miss Lewis, Lieut. H. S. Greenleaf, Miss Hobbs, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. McNair, Mrs. Bush, Mrs. Warren, Mr. Reese and Mr. Stone.

Miss Dorothy Kelleher, daughter of Major and Mrs. T. D. Kelleher, was hostess at a boat party on Saturday afternoon. After spending an hour on the bay the party spent the afternoon at Angel Island, where they were entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Guitard. Miss Kelleher's guests were Mrs. Redmond, Mrs. Kelleher, Mrs. Reeser, Miss Donaldson, Miss Redmond, Miss Guitard, Mr. Donaldson and Mr. Reeser.

Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, who went to Washington with Signor Buencamino, has returned and resumed his duties. Lieut. Ralph McCov with forty recruits left Thursday, June 5, for Fort Duchesne, Utah. Lieut. C. C. Collins, before leaving for the Philippines, will pay a visit of a few weeks to his old home in Virginia.

Capt. Joseph M. T. Partello, 5th Inf., met with a very serious accident, and has been confined to the general hospital for ten days. While unpacking a chest the lid fell on Captain Partello's knee causing dropsy of the knee. The captain will be out in a few days and will leave for Baltimore where he goes to attend the graduation of his daughter Florence. Mrs. Partello and her family are visiting friends in the city.

Capt. I. N. Lewis, Art. Corps, who arrived a short

time ago from New York, has reported for duty at Alcatraz Island.

Thursday being such a lovely day, a large number of the officers and ladies visited Angel and Alcatraz Islands. Lieut. Col. J. J. O'Connell, who has been ill in the general hospital, has taken command of the battalion of the 3d Infantry, now in camp here.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., June 9, 1902.

The testing of the field material sent here from Sandy Hook Proving Grounds is being carried on daily, rain or shine, in order that the pieces may be tested as nearly under actual service conditions as is possible. Capt. Geo. W. Burr, Ordnance Department, in direct charge of the tests is assisted, as far as observation reports, etc., are concerned, by Capt. J. T. Martin and Alfred M. Hunter, Art. Corps. For the first few days after their arrival here the different pieces were handled by men of the Ordnance Corps sent for the purpose of instruction for the 6th Battery, who learned rapidly and now have charge of the guns.

Firing was begun on June 1, about 400 rounds having been expended up to the 7th, both shrapnel and shell, at ranges from 1,500 to 6,000 yards. The pieces have also been tried on the reservation through heavy mud and over precipitous rocks, and although several minor defects have been discovered, none of the guns has shown signs of breaking down under the different strains.

June 10, the 6th Battery with the guns, will leave for Topeka, Kas., to accomplish a 150-mile road march, in order that the pieces may undergo a thorough road test. Owing to continued heavy rains the roads are in a heavy condition, so there is little doubt but that this portion of the test will prove thoroughly practical in every respect. Upon the return to the post rounds more will be fired under various conditions, when the pieces will be returned to the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds for completion of the tests. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army; Lieut. Col. Henry H. Whitney, aide-de-camp to the commanding general; Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery; Col. John L. Rodgers, Artillery Corps, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Major Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department, Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Major Sedgwick Pratt, Artillery Corps, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; Cap. Harry Taylor, Engineer Corps, Washington, D.C.; Recorder of Board of Ordnance and Fortification, Gen. T. B. Henderson, Princeton, Ill., and Mr. J. G. Powell, secretary of the board, arrived at this post on June 3 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on a special car over the Union Pacific. A squadron of the 4th Cavalry were at the depot to form the escort, while the 9th Artillery band furnished music at one end of the platform. General Miles was escorted to Colonel Carr's quarters, while the other members of the party scattered to different abodes where they were to be entertained during their stay.

The officers and ladies of the garrison were invited to meet the General at Colonel Carr's quarters that evening at 9 o'clock. Refreshments were served, and the 9th Artillery band furnished music.

At 11 o'clock the next day the general and his party left for the Pawnee Flats to review the troops of the garrison. Upon the completion of the maneuver the four batteries were given orders, in battalion formation to fire at will, the general being desirous of seeing how fast the present 3.2-inch guns could be served as compared with those now here under test.

It is understood unofficially that the Ordnance Long Recoil and the Ehrhardt guns are proving by far the most satisfactory, easily distancing all competitors.

Fort Riley's baseball team took the renowned Kansas City Athletic Association's team, one of the strongest amateur teams west of Chicago, down the line on Sunday last to the tune of 6 to 5. Eleven innings were necessary, however, to bring in the winning run for Fort Riley. Up to the present Fort Riley's team has defeated every team that it has faced.

First Lieut. L. R. Holbrook, 4th Cav., has succeeded 2d Lieut. Robert H. Wiggins, 4th Cav., as post treasurer. Col. Camillo C. Carr, 4th Cav., is commanding the Department of the Missouri during the absence of Brig. Gen. John C. Bates on leave. Colonel Rodney is commanding both cavalry and artillery posts in consequence.

Colonel Carr entertained Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Cameron, Capt. and Mrs. Erwin, Miss Hutcherson and Mrs. Backus at dinner on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Mabie, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. N. Munro, for the past month, left for her home in Minneapolis, Minn., last week. Mrs. Gen. W. Van Deusen, wife of Capt. Van Deusen, commanding the 16th Field Battery at Fort Leavenworth, was a visitor in the post one day last week. Mrs. Van Deusen is stopping at C. P. Dewey's summer place at Eureka Lake. Mrs. M. B. Darnall, wife of Mr. Darnall, band leader of the 9th Artillery band, and his sister, Mrs. Gordon, of Warrensburg, Mo., who has been visiting her, left on Wednesday to spend the summer at the home of their parents in Weatherford, Okla.

A large number of the packers who joined this post with the pack trains when they arrived here from Cuba, departed to-day for service in the Philippines.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA.

Camp Thomas, June 7, 1902.

The new camp at Chickamauga Park, Ga., occupied by the 7th Cavalry and the 3d Battery of Field Artillery, which is to be a permanent post, and camp of instruction, is located on the Vinland field about one mile from Lytle, and three miles from the Rapid Transit park station. The equipment of the camp is complete. A six-inch main has been substituted for the two-inch main. The large new ovens for the post bakery have arrived and cake, bread, and other fresh pastry, now add to the contentment of the troops.

The most important drills which would be of interest to the public are the regular squadron drills, which are held three times each week. The first squadron on Monday afternoon; second squadron, Wednesday afternoon; and the third squadron, Friday. The camp is open to visitors and the public has been extended a welcome by the officers of the regiment. The regimental band furnishes a concert every evening from 8 to 9:30.

Colonel Baldwin has advertised for bids for putting in a complete telephone system in the camp.

The members of the different troops and the battery have all organized baseball teams. Colonel Baldwin and officers all turn out to witness the games and it is interesting to note the excitement. A schedule committee has been appointed to arrange the schedule of games, and there is a handsome prize for the pennant winners. The hospital corps also has a team, and will contest with the troopers for honors. In addition to the different troop teams there is a regimental team which is

very desirous of securing games with the local amateur clubs.

The health of the regiment continues to be excellent. Only a few patients are in the hospital and these cases were very slight.

Lieutenant Tatum, of C Troop, left June 4 for Greenville, Tenn., where he went to visit his parents for a few days and to purchase a horse.

Troop C has a very valuable relic of the Custer massacre in the shape of a muster roll, the first one made out after that historical fight with Indians. The only survivors of the company were those detailed on the pack train.

A good, heavy rain is badly needed to settle the dust which has accumulated in the camp. During the squadron parade the troopers could barely be seen on account of the clouds of dust. The driveways to and from the park are coated with about an inch of dust, which is very disagreeable to visitors.

First Lieut. James C. Rhea, squadron adjutant, 7th Cav., was on June 6 appointed acting regimental adjutant, relieving 1st Lieut. Geo. E. Lovell, squadron adjutant, 7th Cav.

First Lieut. James C. Rhea, squadron adjutant, 7th Cav., was appointed adjutant and recruiting officer of the camp on June 6, and to the command of the detachment post non-commissioned staff, relieving 1st Lieut. Geo. E. Lovell, squadron adjutant.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 9, 1902.

Capt. Herman A. Sievert, quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, left to-day. He will be succeeded as post quartermaster by Lieut. Sherwood A. Cheney, of the Engineer Corps. Captain Sievert has a three months' leave of absence. He will spend ten weeks at his ranch where he has 800 head of cattle nearly ready to market. The ranch is leased from the Shoshones and embraces thousands of acres of land. At the expiration of his leave Captain Sievert will return to Fort Leavenworth for his family which he will take to Los Angeles, Cal., where they will remain while he joins his regiment, the 9th Cavalry, in the Philippines.

Mrs. Charles H. Barth and her son Bittmann, who are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bittmann, in Leavenworth, will leave next week to join Captain Barth at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Major Curtis E. Munn, U.S.A., retired, the noted bacteriologist and lecturer, died last evening at his home in Topeka, Kas. Dr. Munn was the father of Mrs. Van Deusen, wife of Capt. G. W. Van Deusen.

Mrs. L. C. Sherer and son, and her mother, Mrs. Rachel Harris, left Friday evening for West Point, N.Y.

Capt. George W. Martin, 18th Inf., was the guest of friends at the post for several days this week, en route from a four months' leave spent in the East to his new station at Fort Russell, Wyoming.

An informal hop was enjoyed last Friday evening at Pope Hall. Among those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Sievert, Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Koehler, Lieut. and Mrs. A. P. S. Hyde, Capt. and Mrs. C. T. Mencher, Major and Mrs. Smith S. Leach, Major and Mrs. C. H. Murray, Capt. and Mrs. G. A. Zinn, the Misses Mary McClaughery, Caroline Augur, Genevieve Fenlon and Florence Greenlee, Lieuts. Alstaetter, Prunty, Purviance, McCaskey, Hershler, Fortescue, Perkins, Ferris, Willing, Cooke, Pope, Dr. Updyke.

Mrs. Naylor, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. W. Spratley, Jr., returned this week to her home in Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Fifty lights are to be placed along the road between the post and the city, and upon the completion of the improvement of the road it will be one of the finest drives in the country.

Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers entertained last Wednesday afternoon in honor of her mother, Mrs. Mary Fenlon. An "advertising contest" was one of the amusement of the afternoon. The guests enjoyed the inspection of the rare curios of the Philippine Islands collected by both Capt. and Mrs. Rivers. At the close of the afternoon an elegant course luncheon was served.

ON THE TRANSPORT MEADE AT SEA MAY 30.

To-day being Memorial Day, appropriate services were held by the 21st Infantry on the Meade en route to San Francisco. The flag was displayed at half-mast from sunrise till midday, and immediately before noon the band played Departed Days in honor of the heroic dead. After that a number of the National airs were played by the band which ended the ceremony.

In the evening there was an extra enjoyable dinner.

Opposite each dish on the menu was the name of an engagement in which the regiment took part, for instance, Roast Lamb a la San Jose. San Jose being the name of the town the fight took place in. Of course, there were not enough dishes to name all the fights the 21st has been in, and in consequence the menu states only a few of the engagements. The following was the menu card:

MEMORIAL DAY, MAY 30, 1902.
Saloon dinner U.S.A.T. Meade.

Clam Soup a la Laguna.
Fish—Croquet of Crabs, San Pablo Sauce.
Boiled Mutton, Zapote Sauce, Briskett of Beef, Guadalupe Sauce.
Entrees—Saute Duck, Calamba Sauce, Curry of Lamb with Rice a la Lipa.
Roasts—Ribs of Prime Beef, Mariquina Sauce, Lamb a la San Jose.
Apricot Fritters, Las Pinas Sauce.
Mashed and Boiled Potatoes a la Soro-Soro, Green Peas and Stewed Onions, Lobos Style.
Pudding—Bread and Butter, San Mateo Sauce, Apple Pie, a la Mount Macouling, Brandy Jelly, a la Batangas, Lemon Ice Cream a la Tayabas, Small Pastry, Tiaon, Frutes Sortidos de las Filipinas, Cafe a la Manila.
Compliments to the 21st Infantry.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, June 7, 1902.

The post people have had very little entertaining to do this week on account of the numerous social affairs given in Salt Lake City, to which they have been invited. The week started out with a ping pong tournament given by the crack players of Salt Lake at the home of Miss Ora Harkness. The contest was between Fort Douglas and Salt Lake City in which the former came out victorious. The players from this post who took part were: Capt. and Mrs. Sturgis, Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn, Miss Carolyn, who is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Sturgis, and Lieut. M. N. Falls. Mrs. Hepburn and Miss Carolyn

received handsome racquets for their fine playing, having won every game they played.

Invitations are out for another hop next week to be given by the bachelor officers of this post.

The most important event of the week was the arrival of the baby of Lieut. and Mrs. James Frederick Howell from Honolulu, H.I., on Thursday. It was the first introduction Lieutenant Howell had had to his interesting little daughter of eight months, she having been born in Honolulu during his absence on duty in the Philippines. Suffice it to say that Lieut. and Mrs. Howell are supremely happy.

Major Palmer F. Wood left last week for Fort Leavenworth, having gone there for regimental property and to attend to its shipping from there to this post.

Captain Winn has arrived in the post and taken quarters in No. 5. He is post quartermaster.

Lieut. DeWitt C. Lyles, who has been granted a three months' leave of absence, will leave here the 11th of June for his home in Maryland.

Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Sturgis gave a delightful dinner party Wednesday evening in honor of their guest, Miss Carolyn, of San Francisco. Their other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Frank S. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Pardee and Capt. J. P. Harbeson.

Capt. Charles W. Penrose, 23d Inf., stationed in San Francisco, is here visiting his father and mother, Gen. and Mrs. W. H. Penrose.

The 22d Battery of Field Artillery was out on a two days' practice march this week.

Last Friday evening a special naval concert was given in honor of the visiting Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, who stopped a day in Salt Lake City on their journey to San Francisco, where the Imperial Council meets this month. Noble Hepburn escorted the visitors around the post.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, June 10, 1902.

After wondering about the country I have at last settled down in New England, ready to wield the pen again in your interests. Although in attendance at the biennial of women's clubs at Los Angeles, it was my privilege to come in touch with our soldiers at many places. En route I encountered a detachment of cavalymen at El Paso from the adjoining Fort Bliss. With them were privates James G. Grim and M. Van Woert of Troop D 12th Cav. U.S.A. It was my privilege to travel on that train from San Antonio to Los Angeles with Capt. George E. Pickett, Paymaster U. S.A. on his way to Manila, accompanied by his wife and two sons, and charming travelers they were! At the Presidio we met with the utmost cordiality at the hands of Lieut. C. C. Collins of the medical staff, and there saw our first copy of the Army and Navy Journal in weeks. This and The Patriotic Review are eagerly seized by the men in their reading rooms all along the line.

At Fort Douglass we were again fortunate in being the guest of Major P. G. Wood, and his family, so sadly bereft the past two years by the loss of two sons and a daughter, the former in the discharge of their duties as soldiers in Cuba and in the Philippines. This gallant regiment—the 12th Infantry, only recently arrived from service in the Philippines has its first battalion settled in quarters at this Fort and is likely to become a popular array of soldiery. We met Col. J. W. Bubb, Lieut. Col. H. L. Haskell (a New Englander by the way) and other officers. Mrs. Wood and her daughter leave Salt Lake City for Boston early in August, where Miss Wood will pursue her musical studies at the New England Conservatory of Music in the handsome new building now being erected.

In Denver we were again fortunate in being entertained at Fort Logan and in meeting Major Varnum (who also hails from these parts) and Mrs. Varnum.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Lieut. Brainard Taylor of the Coast Artillery at Fort Strong, Boston Harbor, is receiving much sympathy in the recent death of her father, Mr. W. H. Richardson of Cambridge. Mrs. Taylor through being in mourning will be much missed at the Forts where considerable gayety prevails in which she was a leader.

A vigorous protest was entered against flag desecration in Salt Lake City recently by the representatives of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL who saw the American flag used for advertising purposes on the bill boards. The press of the city took up the matter, and at a meeting of the patriotic society women an agitation was aroused tending toward a state law such as New York and 23 other states enjoy.

M. H. B.

GENERAL SMITH EXPLAINS.

During the recent court martial trial at Manila of Major Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., on charges of executing inhabitants of the island of Samar without authority, Brigadier General Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., was quoted as having testified in his opinion the massacre of Company C. 9th U.S. Infantry at Balangiga in September last "came under the laws of war." The editor of the Manila American addressed a letter to General Smith inquiring whether his testimony had been correctly reported. To this inquiry the General made the following reply which appears in the American of May 6:

"Editor the Manila American, Manila, P. I.

"My dear sir: Your courteous letter of the 1st instant received. I thank you for calling my attention to this matter.

"The story of Balangiga is so black, and our losses and sorrow for the events of that day so great that I welcome the opportunity to remove the belief on the part of any that I would throw the mantle of the 'laws of war' over those who murdered our brave soldiers on that fatal September day.

"From all the evidence I have been able to obtain, I believe the massacre at Balangiga was perpetrated mainly, if not wholly, by the natives living in the town under our protection and ostensibly peaceable. It is known that a so-called insurrecto force was in the near neighborhood at the time but I have not been able to prove their presence in the town on the day in question, nor to connect their leader in any way with it, either as the instigator or executor of the uprising. He and his force may have taken part in it, but if so this cannot alone warrant a charge against them of violation of the laws of war. If proof should ever be forthcoming that any or all of this band instigated and caused the uprising of the non-combatant population of the town, the case would have a far different aspect. They would undoubtedly then be chargeable under the laws of war as are now, quite as surely, those local officials and native non-combatants who actually did

take part. It was this force of insurrecto soldiers and their part in the events of that day that I had in mind when I said in my testimony before the Waller Court that: 'I investigated and was satisfied very soon after I arrived there, that the Balangiga affair came under the laws of war.' My meaning is shown clearly by the words of my testimony which follow, 'I know any soldier, if he found a town occupied by insurgents, with their cartel and so on, would have made the best fight he could to have gotten rid of them.' When the enemy surprise and get the best of us, they are within their rights; and, in my mind, I am satisfied that this is all the before mentioned insurrecto band at Balangiga did if they did anything. I incline to the belief that they were not there at all. In brief, in my testimony I stated that I believed the Balangiga affair came under the laws of war. I intended to say—and supposed until my attention was called to it that I had said—that I believed the Balangiga affair came under the laws of war as far as the insurgent forces were concerned. For the non-combatant citizens and their work of that day I entertain a radically different opinion.

"Very sincerely yours,
"J. H. SMITH."

NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The Manila Beefsteak Club, a new organization composed largely of officers of the Army and Navy, gave its first dinner on the evening of May 8. The members present were: Col. C. A. Woodruff, Col. Chambers McKibbin, Col. Jesse M. Lee, Col. William P. Hall, Col. Charles F. Humphrey, Major Louis Brechemin, Major Henry P. Kingsbury, Capt. Adolph Marx, U.S.N., P.M. Charles M. Ray, U.S.N., Capt. F. DeW. Ramsey, Capt. G. Montgomery, Capt. G. P. White, Capt. Grote Hutcheson, Capt. C. F. Hartman.

Mrs. Fuger, wife of Capt. Frederick W. Fuger, 13th U.S. Infantry has sailed from Manila for the United States.

Mrs. Maus, wife of Major M. L. Maus, U.S.A. Health Commissioner of the Philippines, has sailed from Manila with her daughters en route to the United States. Major Maus expects to follow them at an early day.

In the case of Martin Guillopus, a Filipino native, it appears that the accused and three companions called at the house of a family living in the barrio of Langaran, asked for and were served with food and later assaulted and killed deceased, who was an inmate of the house. No motive appears for the crime, other than the suspicion entertained by his murderers that the deceased had come from Manila and "might be a policeman." The murderers were sentenced to be hanged, by a military commission of which Capt. F. J. Koester, 15th Cav., was president, and Lieut. Arthur J. Lynch, 15th Cav., was Judge Advocate.

Major General Chaffee, commanding the Division of the Philippines, reports that the island of Mindanao, where further trouble with the Moros is impending, is still quiet. Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., commanding in Mindanao, is at work in the neighborhood of Lake Lanao building roads and establishing a camp. He has little intercourse with the natives, but receives the friendly disposed chiefs and is attempting to improve the American relations with the Moros. Any advance of the Americans would probably meet with opposition.

The Philippines Constabulary have closed the ports of the island of Leyte. Twenty officers and 600 men are pursuing the remaining insurgents there, who consist of ninety ladrones armed with rifles and a small number of rebels from Samar.

Mrs. Robertson, wife of Major Edgar B. Robertson, 9th U.S. Inf., and her daughters, who are social favorites in Manila, have left the city for a tour of Japan.

Before the departure of Major Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., for the United States the officers of the 1st Battalion of the Marine Corps at Cavite presented him with a massive silver flagon and loving cup. The 1st Battalion gave a dinner and dance at Cavite on the evening of May 2, which drew a large attendance from Army and Navy circles in Manila. The music was by the Cavite Navy Band which is composed entirely of Filipinos. The guests were received by Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Key, Mrs. Moses, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Capron, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Bailey, Miss Woodruff, Miss Doane, Miss Ide, Miss Humphrey, Miss Paulding, Miss Goodman, Capt. Frank DeWitt Ramsey, Capt. George E. French and Comdr. Adolph Marx.

As illustrating the popularity of the Army and Navy Club in Manila it is worth noting that seven separate dinner parties were given there on the evening of April 30, the guests at these gatherings including nearly everybody of prominence in the official set.

Among recent entertainments in Manila and the neighborhood were a large reception by Gen. and Mrs. C. F. Humphrey on the evening of April 28, the regular dinner of the Army and Navy Club on the evening of May 1, the dinner of Major Waller to the officers of the Marine Corps at Cavite on the same evening, a dinner by Major and Mrs. Brechemin in honor of General and Mrs. Burt and General Bell on the evening of April 28, a launch party by Captain Ramsey on the evening of April 27 and Col. George S. Anderson's dinner, in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Bradley on the evening of April 29.

Miss Martha Aldrich, who spent the winter with Commander and Mrs. Adolph Marx in Manila, has departed en route to her home in Chicago. Miss Bates, daughter of Paymaster General Bates of the Army, has sailed from Manila for the United States.

It is said by the Manila American that Guevarra who was the last of the insurgent commanders in Samar to surrender to the American forces was grievously disappointed by the order assigning Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., to command in the island as successor to Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith. Under this order Guevarra was obliged to surrender to General Grant, whereas he resolutely declared that he "wanted to surrender to the man who whipped him."

Capt. Thomas Cruse, Quartermaster Department, U.S.A., who has been ill in Manila, has gone to Japan with Mrs. Cruse on a six week's leave.

Mrs. Glennon, wife of Lieut. Comdr. James H. Glennon, U.S.N., has left Manila for a tour of Japan.

Manila advices state that one sergeant, two corporals and four privates of the 5th U.S. Cavalry were captured by ladrones while engaged in decorating the graves of American soldiers at Binan, Province of Rizal, on May 30, and have not since been heard from. Troops are scouring the province in every direction.

Colonel Penaranda, formerly General Lukban's chief of staff in Samar, and now in command of a band of insurgents in the island of Leyte, has joined with his fellow officers in an attempt to negotiate for terms of surrender to the American forces. It is expected that peace will soon prevail throughout the island.

GRADUATION EXERCISES AT WEST POINT.

The closing event of the week's celebration was the presentation of diplomas to the members of the graduating class on Thursday. The exercises were held in a big tent on the parade ground opposite the chapel, and were witnessed by a large gathering of distinguished guests, including the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Lieutenant General of the Army, the members of the Board of Visitors, many representatives of the foreign legations at Washington, and a host of officers of the Army and Navy. President Roosevelt, who delivered the diplomas, made an address, but he had a hearty greeting and a word of congratulation for each graduate. The address to the graduates was by Major Gen. Charles Dick, of Ohio, a member of the Board of Visitors, who said in part:

"Our authority in the Philippines must be as absolute as our responsibility. That our Army will succeed there and succeed gloriously the world knows. Its past record guarantees that. War at best is cruel, but the record of the American Army for humanity as well as for bravery is unequalled in the world. That record has made our flag welcome to all nations of good will and dreaded only by malefactors. The flag is about to be placed in your care. Defend it, honor it, guard it, for you will be responsible to God for its honorable keeping."

General Dick was followed by Secretary Root, who began his remarks with a compliment to Lieutenant General Miles, saying: "It is proper that you should listen for a moment to the representative of the civil control of the Army before you listen to the distinguished General commanding the Army, General Miles, who can show you how to fight." Continuing Mr. Root said in part:

"You are members not only of the Regular Army, but of a body which, when war comes, as it is sure to come, will form only a part, a nucleus of a greater Army of Regular Militia and Volunteers. And when that time comes you must be able to do your part in the greater army of the Republic. You must cultivate the most friendly relations with the members of the National Guard, for you owe it to your alma mater to do all in your power to spread among our citizen soldiers the benefits of training and instruction which you have received here. You must do your best in all things, no matter how trivial they may be, for in that way only can you demonstrate to your superior officers your capacity for doing all great things."

General Miles, who was heartily cheered by the cadets, spoke without notes, delivering the Army's welcome to the members of the graduating class. He said:

"You have been soldiering four years and you know what it is to carry a musket. Now you are expected to command men. Let me tell you that you are to command good men and brave men. There are none better in the world. Never forget that they are entitled to your care and consideration. You will command companies and regiments, you may command divisions, and I have no doubt that some of you will command the Army. But that will all be easy as compared with commanding one man in the Army. That man stands under your own chapeau. So look well to your own conduct and record. Success may not always follow integrity of purpose, yet the greatest satisfaction must result if each day's effort is prompted by an honest and noble ambition."

The graduating class and the second year men, who are on furlough, departed for New York in the afternoon. The graduates joined in a banquet at the Murray Hill Hotel on Thursday evening, and later attended a performance at the Herald Square Theatre.

President Roosevelt's party left West Point by special train at 1 P. M., on Thursday and arrived in Washington at 9:30 P. M.

MAJOR WALLER TELLS OF SAMAR.

Major Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., who was recently acquitted by a court-martial at Manila, of charges of executing inhabitants of the Island of Samar without authority, arrived at San Francisco June 12, on the U.S.A. Transport Hancock.

With reference to conditions in the Philippines in general and Samar in particular, Major Waller is quoted by a San Francisco interviewer as saying:

"I have completely recovered my strength and were it not for my eyes I would be as sound as ever. My eyes were attacked by a small insect while struggling through the jungles, and I came as near losing then as a man wants to. Samar is about as fierce a country as there is on the face of the globe. I have fought in every country, except Australia and Hades is a winter resort compared to Samar. My troubles are over, I think, at least as far as court-martials are concerned. The charge against me was for murder practically. I pleaded not guilty to the charge, but guilty to the specification, which was that on Jan. 20, 1902, at Basey, Samar, in time of war, I had killed or ordered to be shot and killed eleven natives, whose names are immaterial. I did give orders, but I believed I was acting under orders of a superior officer. The circumstances were unusual, but as I had plenty of precedent for the act I do not think I did anything wrong. It was a case of being right or wrong and my contention was I was right, and the court sustained me. The censure of Gen. Chaffee is a surprise to me, but as the orders were issued after we left Manila of course I knew nothing of it. The execution was done at my orders. Eleven natives, of whom two had been prisoners, but whom we released on their showing friendliness and a willingness to help were shot. One attempted to get away, but was shot in the water after he jumped into a river. No, sir, there was no attempt at torturing the natives. That report was spread by an officer who also said other things that were not so. We had no communication with Gen. Smith at the time and I was acting as commander in that province."

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE DRAGON.

A meeting of the members of the Military Order of the Dragon present during the Centennial celebration of the United States Military Academy, was held in the reading room of Memorial Hall at West Point, on Wednesday evening, June 10, for the purpose of organizing a West Point Commandery. John R. M. Taylor, was elected Chairman of the meeting and Webb C. Hayes, Secretary. On motion, the Constitution of the Order, adopted in one of the palaces of the Imperial City at Peking, China, was adopted as the Constitution of the Commandery.

On motion, the following officers were elected: President Geo. P. Scriven, Sig. Corps; 1st Vice President,

E. V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf., 2d Vice President, W. W. Forsyth, 6th Cav.; Sec. and Treas., John R. M. Taylor, 14th Inf.; Registrar, Webb C. Hayes, U.S.V.; Executive Committee: Thos. H. Barry, Alex. Rodgers, Wm. B. Reynolds, William Crozier, Thomas Franklin.

On motion it was provided that the annual meeting shall be held at West Point on the day after the annual meeting of the graduates of the United States Military Academy.

Capt. William Sanders Scott, U.S.A., Q.M.D., a Philadelphian, who has just returned from Cuba with General Wood, after nearly four years' service there, says the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, has been ordered to take charge of the Army improvements at Indianapolis, Ind. Captain Scott was appointed to the Army in July, 1898, on the recommendation of J. B. Hutchinson, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on account of his familiarity with railroad transportation. He was immediately sent to Santiago, and afterwards placed in charge of one of the Cuban railways, and was given a commission in the Regular Army in 1901. He is a brother of Lieutenant Hutchinson Scott, who distinguished himself at Cardenas and received a medal from Congress for bravery. He is also a brother of Mrs. Rudolph L. Agassiz, who is now in England with her husband, one of America's representatives on the polo team playing at Hurlingham. Mrs. Agassiz was a well known Philadelphia belle and beauty.

The chances for the passage this session of Congress of any bill to regulate the retirement of veterans of the Civil War are exceedingly poor. The bill introduced by Senator Proctor on June 6 was prepared by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and referred to a subcommittee of three Senators with the understanding that if these unanimously agreed to its provisions it would receive a favorable report. It seems that two of the Senators were in favor of the bill as it stands but the third refused to give his consent to a favorable report. It has now been definitely decided by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that no further action will be taken during the present session on any bill of this nature. A tacit agreement has been reached, however, to take up the question immediately after the beginning of the second session.

Among the arrivals at Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for week ending June 12, were the following: Capt. C. E. Tayman, U.S.A., Lieut. Clyde S. Ford, U.S.A., Lieut. Percy Willis, U.S.A., Ensign W. R. White, U.S.N., Lieut. G. R. Salisbury, U.S.N., and Mrs. Salisbury, Capt. C. H. West, U.S.N., Capt. J. W. Barker, U.S.A., Dr. John W. Ross, U.S.N., Major Moses Harris, U.S.A., Medical Director John C. Wise, U.S.A., Major W. P. Kendall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kendall, Capt. E. Benjamin, U.S.A., Col. V. Havard, U.S.A., Admiral Geo. Brown, U.S.N., and Mrs. Geo. Brown, Major J. O. Skinner, U.S.A., Col. W. R. Livermore, U. S. A., Lieut. M. K. Cunningham, U.S.A., Admiral J. A. Howell, U.S.N., Col. B. K. Roberts, U.S.A., and Mrs. B. K. Roberts, Major Edwin Bentley, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bentley, Lieut. C. J. Manly, U.S.A., Major R. S. Vickery, U.S.A., and Miss Vickery.

"The War Department is advised of the arrival of the transport Warren at San Francisco, June 12, from the Philippines with the following military passengers: Major Robertson, Captain Palmer and Lieut. Buckner, 9th Inf., Captain Davidson, 22d Inf., Lieuts. Craig, 12th and Agnew, 26th Inf., Bowman, 15th Cav., and Williamson, Med. Department, Contract Surgs. Fanning and Parkman, Co. I, 9th Inf., 41 enlisted men, 532 short term enlisted men, 4 furloughed, 82 discharged, 3 general prisoners, 24 hospital corps men and 306 enlisted men Marine Corps, accompanied by officers of that corps."

The bill making appropriations for the Naval Service for the next fiscal year passed the Senate this week in a very much amended form. Such is the radical importance of the Senate amendments that an agreement has been reached to have the bill returned to the House Committee on Naval Affairs before it goes into conference. This committee had a meeting June 13 and considered the bill. The greatest fight seems to be over the section providing for the construction of submarine torpedo boats.

Owing to the large number of casualties and retirements that have occurred in the Navy during the fiscal year there will be few voluntary retirements this year under section eight of the Personnel Act. It is stated at the Bureau of Navigation that it may be possible to allow the voluntary retirement of two lieutenants and that if such proves to be the case two officers of poor physical condition will be given the privilege.

We hasten to correct an error made in our answers to correspondents in our issue of June 7, where it was stated that the 2d squadron of the 10th Cavalry was not under orders to return from the Philippines. We find that orders for the return of this squadron have been sent General Chaffee and that it will come back as soon as transportation can be arranged.

At the annual memorial services under the auspices of the Army and Navy Union held in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, June 8, Gen. Horatio C. King delivered the oration. His subject being "The American Volunteer." In the course of his address he took occasion to speak in strong defense of the American soldier in the Philippines against his critics.

Advices from Cape Colony to the British War Office report a battle near Fraserburg on June 3—three days after the conclusion of peace at Pretoria—in which four British soldiers were killed. This isn't the first instance in which the British kept on fighting after the war was declared off. Take the battle of New Orleans as a case in point.

Governor Kimball, of Rhode Island, on June 12 called upon the Adjutant General for militia to suppress the disorders in the adjacent city of Pawtucket, incident to the street car strike. Six companies of infantry and two of cavalry went to Pawtucket in compliance

The U.S.S. Illinois, Chicago, Albany and Nashville arrived at Gibraltar June 12. Rear Admiral Crowninshield will proceed immediately to Portsmouth aboard his flagship, the Illinois, to attend the coronation fetes.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JUNE 5.—Capt. J. C. Mitchell, detached from the Forward and ordered home.

Capt. W. S. Howland, from the Washington to the Forward.

3d Lieut. F. W. Smith, detached from the Grant and ordered to report at Department.

The resignation of 3d Lieut. J. L. Ingle, jr., accepted to take effect May 26, 1902.

JUNE 6.—Capt. A. Buhner, to the Galveston.

Capt. E. C. Chaytor, from the Galveston to the Woodbury.

2d Asst. Engr. J. B. Turner, promoted to first assistant engineer.

JUNE 7.—Capt. W. S. Howland, granted seven days' leave.

2d Lieut. S. B. Winram, to the Seminole.

2d Lieut. J. V. Wild, granted an extension of sick leave for fourteen days.

1st Asst. Engr. C. A. McAllister, promoted to chief engineer.

JUNE 10.—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, granted fourteen days leave.

1st Asst. Engr. R. O. Wright, to the Onondaga.

2d Lieuts. G. C. Carmine, F. J. Haake, G. M. Daniels, and D. F. A. de Otto, promoted to first lieutenants.

3d Lieuts. H. H. Wolf, W. J. Wheeler, E. Blake, jr., P. H. Scott, and F. B. Goudey, promoted to second lieutenants.

1st Asst. Engr. J. E. Dorry, promoted to chief engineer.

2d Asst. Engineers A. C. Norman, T. G. Lewton, and C. G. Porcher, promoted to first assistant engineers.

W. J. Gilbert, N. K. Davis and L. C. Farwell, commissioned second assistant engineers.

JUNE 11.—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, to the Algonquin.

The nominations for promotion sent to the Senate on June 4 were all confirmed on June 6.

The nomination of 2d Asst. Engr. John B. Turner, to be a 1st assistant, engineer, was confirmed on June 5.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The War Department is advised of the arrival of the transport Thomas at Manila, P.I., from San Francisco, June 9, 1902.

The War Department is advised of the death of Capt. E. O. Gibson, retired, at Norwich Depot, N.Y., June 5, of septicemia and exhaustion.

The War Department is in receipt of report from Headquarters Division of the Philippines, dated Manila, P.I. April 23, 1902, giving list of deaths in that command since last report, or that have not been previously reported, as follows:

G. S. W. Accidental, (self inflicted).—Wells, John R. Farr, 1st Cav., April 13, 1902; Stafford, William, Private, E. 9th Inf., Feb. 29, 1902.

Killed by comrade, mistaken for insurgent.—Pierce, John E., Private, A. 1st Inf., March 14, 1902.

Killed by comrade, accidental.—Severino, Trinos, Corporal, 15th Co., Native Scouts, April 9, 1902.

Judicial Execution, Hanged.—Du Bose, Edmond A., Private, E. 9th Cav., Feb. 7, 1902; Russell, Lewis, Private, E. 9th Cav., Feb. 7, 1902.

Injuries Received While Diving in River.—Hatcher, James C., Private, C. 25th Inf., April 7, 1902.

Suicide.—Crill, John, Private, I. 9th Inf., March 22, 1902; Thornton, William, 1st Sergt., F. Signal Corps, April 12, 1902.

Result of Fall from Window.—Tarr, Alan, Private, H. Signal Corps, March 8, 1902.

Drowned, Body not Recovered.—Cordiner, William A., Private, Hospital Corps, Feb. 9, 1902; Rankin, Otis, Private, I. 15th Inf., April 20, 1902.

Heart Failure.—Wetherhall, Emil, Private, D. 7th Inf., Feb. 21, 1902; Snyder, Henry, Private, C. 7th Inf., April 11, 1902; Williams, William, Private, G. 25th Inf., April 10, 1902; Zimmermann, George, Private, E. 21st Inf., April 9, 1902.

Erolism, Coronary Artery.—Tracy, Timothy, Private, K. 19th Inf., April 10, 1902.

Alcoholism.—Healey, Willis C., Private, I. 5th Cav., April 12, 1902.

Tuberculosis.—Carey, Clarence E., Private, 25th Bat., F. Art., April 9, 1902.

Dysentery.—Callaway, Edward M., Private, I. 17th Inf., March 29, 1902; Wilson, Thomas, Private, D. 11th Inf., Nov. 26, 1901; Johnson, David L., Private, I. 5th Inf., April 11, 1902.

Nephritis.—McDade, John, Private, K. 5th Inf., April 12, 1902.

Malarial Fever.—Ham, Ernest F., Private, E. 11th Cav., April 12, 1902.

Cholera.—Eastman Charles, Private, Unass C. 37th Inf., April 16, 1902.

STATE TROOPS.

The annual inspection of the First Naval Battalion of New York, was made by Capt. Jacob W. Miller, commanding the Naval Militia of the State on the New Hampshire on the evening of June 5. Assisting Captain Miller were Lieut. Commanders A. B. Fry, J. G. Agar, Engineer Lieutenant Commander R. J. Beach and Lieuts. Aaron Vanderbilt and G. B. Townsend. The inspection of the ship showed it to be kept in fine condition from bilge to spar deck, and reflected great credit upon ship keeper Alfred Walz. Boat inspection, arm and away for distant service began at 7 o'clock. Each line division furnished a crew at random, and the average time of each crew to equip its boat for service was 4 minutes. The crew of the First Division under Ensign Low, made the best appearance, and looked very ship shape as it pulled out from the ship, and lay on its oars, awaiting the crews from the other divisions to take place in the column. The battalion was next assembled for inspection and muster, and made a very creditable appearance. During the ceremony, the handsome punch bowl offered by Captain Miller and staff, to the Division excelling in boat and hammock work, was formally awarded to the Fourth Division, commanded by Lieutenant Robinson. Later in the evening, the bowl was filled, and its contents enjoyed. The outside of the ship needs painting, but until the city either soda, or waters regularly, the empty lot in front of the berth occupied by the New Hampshire, it would be useless to paint on account of the dust.

Brig. Gen. Jophanus H. Whitney of Massachusetts, has issued his orders for the coming encampment of his brigade at Lakeville, July 12 to 19, inclusive. He directs commanding officers of the 8th, 9th and 5th regiments, signal and ambulance corps, to report their commands to Asst. Adjt. Gen. Locke not later than 12 o'clock Saturday, July 12; cavalry and artillery not later than 6 P.M., same day. Campaign uniform will be worn and working suits carried to camp. Locations for the camps of the various organizations will be assigned by the brigade commander. Commanders of organizations will lay out their own camps within the limits assigned, submitting plan of same to brigade commander not later than June 19.

Capt. Francis G. Landon of Co. I of the 7th New York, who has announced his intention of resigning on account of business, will sever his connection with the

7th, with the regret of all its numbers. He was an energetic and thoroughly posted officer, and is second senior captain in the regiment, and should be finally severed his connection with the regiment, he will be succeeded by 1st Lieut. B. B. McAlpin, a most accomplished young officer, and a fitting successor to Capt. Landon in every respect.

The annual brigade encampment of the District of Columbia Militia, will be held about July 17, 1902.

As a result of the competitions for places on the team which is to represent Massachusetts at Sea Girt, N.J., Aug. 29, Sept. 6, 25 out of the 43 competitors have been selected as having made the best average scores. These men were notified to report at Walnut Hill, June 11; where they will shoot with the new Krag-Jorgensen rifles which have been secured for the use of the team. Rifles and ammunition will be issued at the range. The final selection of the team will be made from these 25 contestants.

At the Division Encampment of Pennsylvania, to be held at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 12th to 19th, 1902, inclusive, the Annual Inspection will be made under the supervision of the Inspector General.

In preparation for its tour of duty at the State camp on June 21, Commissary H. S. Wynkoop, 23d New York, has given instruction to a number of non-coms in the use of the Buzzsaw oven and cooking utensils, and biscuits, saurkraut and coffee were cooked and served. Capt. Wynkoop has secured for the headquarters mess in camp a full set of white enameled ware. Capt. Charles G. Todd, of Co. K, has been unanimously elected Major to succeed Lieut. Col. William A. Stokes, promoted. Major Todd served nearly twenty-two years in the Twenty-third. He enlisted in Co. K, June 3, 1880. He was mustered into United States service as Captain in the 201st Regiment, New York Volunteers, during the Spanish War, and was discharged as Major April 3, 1899.

The First Brigade staff of Pennsylvania have decided to adopt the new khaki serge uniform, russet boots, fair leather horse equipments and fair leather belts.

The New York Armory Board has at last called for bids for work toward the building of the armory for the Second Naval Battalion, on the water front, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

We have received a copy of the proceedings of the 19th convention of officers of the Wisconsin National Guard, held in Milwaukee, Wis., last January, and it is a very interesting and instructive pamphlet.

Lieut. F. L. Norton of Co. F, 23d New York, has been elected captain. Lieut. Col. B. H. Tobey, 47th New York, has resigned on account of business.

PEACE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Vice Governor Wright's message to the War Department announcing that civil government may now be extended over the entire Philippine archipelago with the single exception of the island of Mindanao is a magnificent testimonial to the great work which has been performed there by our military authorities. In preparing the islands for this transition from military control to civil administration the Army has executed one of the most difficult projects that the Government has ever undertaken. The conditions which the Army found when it occupied the Archipelago were supremely disheartening. Lawlessness prevailed everywhere, a large body of the natives were in armed revolt, there was no authority capable of restoring peace and order, and Aguinaldo had instituted a petty military despotism which threatened the people with more serious oppression than they had suffered under the misrule of Spain. To overcome these conditions, pacify the rebellious provinces and convince the islanders that their real interests were to be advanced by a government under American sovereignty was a task which called for courage, intelligence and administrative skill of the very highest order. These qualities have from first to last characterized the policy of our military representatives in the islands and the results of their labors command the admiration of the world. The Army has won the confidence of the Filipino people and marked out the lines along which civil rule, to be successful, must follow. The integrity and efficiency of the military administration have fixed the standard by which the civil administration will be measured. With the general extension of civil authority suggested by Vice Governor Wright the Philippine project will enter upon one of its most important stages. For the withdrawal of military control, with its highly organized methods of administration, will be followed by a different system under which it is folly to expect so high an average of honesty and skill. In a word, we fear that the introduction of the new order of things in the Philippines may develop a new brood of carpet baggers and political adventurers whose influence will tend to impair if not undo the beneficent work which has been accomplished by the Army. That is the real peril of the islands and if it is to be averted it must be by holding fast to the exalted ideals of honor, economy and efficiency which have uniformly distinguished the conduct of the military administration.

OUR NEW GENERAL OFFICERS.

The President on June 9 sent to the Senate the following appointments in the Army: To be Major Generals, Brigadier Generals Bates and George W. Davis. To be Brigadier Generals, Colonels Wint, Baldwin, Lee and Carter and Major Bliss. To be Surgeon General of the Army, Colonel Forwood.

Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, who will be promoted to Major General when Major General Loyd Wheaton retires on July 15, was born in Missouri and entered the Army as a 1st Lieutenant of Infantry, May 14, 1861, rising by regular promotion to the grade of Colonel. He was brevetted Major and Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious services in the field in the operations leading up to the fall of Richmond, rising to the grade of Colonel. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he was made Brigadier General of Volunteers and accompanied General Shafter to Santiago where he was promoted to Major General of Volunteers. Later he went to the Philippines, negotiated for the extension of American sovereignty to the Jolo group of islands and brought about the surrender of Trias, the only Lieutenant General of the insurgent army. He was promoted to Brigadier General in 1901. General Bates will retire for age in 1906.

Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, who will be promoted to Major General upon the retirement of Major Gen. John R. Brooke on July 21, entered the service as a quartermaster sergeant of the 11th Connecticut Volunteers, Nov. 27, 1861, and advanced through various grades to that of Major in 1865. He entered the Regular Army as a Cap-

tain of Infantry in 1867, was promoted to Colonel in 1889 and to Brigadier General in 1901, having served as a Brigadier General of Volunteers during the Spanish war, and was appointed Governor General of Porto Rico. He went to the Philippines in 1901, and is at present in command of the American forces in the island of Mindanao. He will retire for age in 1903.

Col. Theodore J. Wint began his military career as an enlisted man in the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry in 1861, in which he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in 1864. He entered the Regular Army in 1865 and was promoted through various grades to Colonel in February, 1901. The greater part of his service was with the 4th U.S. Cavalry among the Indians. He went with his regiment to Cuba at the outbreak of the Spanish war, was wounded at Santiago and subsequently detailed as Inspector General, Department of Dakota. In September, 1899, he rejoined his regiment at Fort Riley and in July, 1900, accompanied the 6th Cavalry to China, where he took part in the relief expedition to Peking. He then went to the Philippines where he has remained ever since taking part in much of the most arduous work of the Cavalry in those islands. General Wint has been commended for vigilance and zeal in the pursuit and capture of renegade Indians in Arizona. He was recommended for brevet both at Santiago de Cuba and at Tien Tsin, China. He is one of the youngest veterans of the Civil War still remaining on the active list of the Army and will be retired for age on March 6, 1900.

Col. Frank D. Baldwin was born in Michigan and entered the military service as a 2d Lieutenant of Volunteers on Sept. 9, 1861. He was appointed Captain of Volunteers in January, 1864, mustered out in June, 1865, appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the Regular Army in February, 1866, and promoted through intermediate grades to Colonel on July 26, 1901. He received the medal of honor for distinguished bravery in the battle of Peachtree Creek, July 20, 1864, and a similar medal for distinguished gallantry in action against the Indians in Texas for which action he was also brevetted Captain. He was brevetted Major for gallantry in an attack on the camp of Sitting Bull on the Red River in Montana. His latest exploit was as commander of the 27th U.S. Infantry at the capture of the Bayan fort, island of Mindanao, P.I., on May 4, 1902. General Baldwin will be retired for age in 1906.

Col. Jesse M. Lee entered the Volunteer service as a private in the 50th Indiana Infantry, Nov. 13, 1861. He was mustered out as a Captain of Volunteers July 17, 1865, appointed a Captain of the 36th Colored Infantry, Aug. 23, 1865, and nominated as a 2d Lieutenant of the Regular Army on July 28, 1866, rising by regular promotions to be Colonel on Nov. 8, 1901. He was on duty at Madison Barracks at the outbreak of the Spanish war and was appointed Colonel of one of the Immune regiments, but shortly afterward joined his regiment in Cuba. He was in the Philippines when the Chinese Relief Expedition was organized, and accompanied his regiment, the 9th U.S. Infantry, succeeding to command when Colonel Liscum was killed in the battle of Tien Tsin. He became Inspector General of the expedition upon the arrival of General Chaffee, and was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for gallantry in battle in China. General Lee will retire for age in 1907.

Col. Tasker H. Bliss was born in Pennsylvania and upon his graduation from the U.S. Military Academy was promoted to 2d Lieutenant of Artillery. He was aide de camp to the General of the Army from 1888 to 1895, on duty with the Secretary of War from 1895 to 1897, appointed Military Attaché to the U.S. Legation at Madrid in 1897 and as Major, in the Subsistence Department was with the Porto Rico expedition in 1898. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers April 26, 1901, and on the military occupation of Cuba was appointed Secretary of Finance and Chief of the Customs Service of the island. General Bliss will retire for age in 1917.

Col. William H. Carter was born in Tennessee and upon his graduation from the U.S. Military Academy in 1873 was promoted to 2d Lieutenant of Infantry but was shortly afterward transferred to the 6th U.S. Cavalry, with which he served twenty-four years on the frontier, being several times commended for gallantry in action against the Indians and receiving a medal of honor for distinguished bravery in action. Since the outbreak of the Spanish war he has been on duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, in the conduct of which he is one of the most expert officers in the Service. General Carter will retire for age in 1915.

FUSSINESS AND CIVILIZATION.

From the London Lancet.

The recently published report of the Committee on Shipbuilding for the Navy contains a suggestion which we cannot pass over without comment. It is that in which Sir Francis Evans condemns the present system of inspection in detail, a minute and vexatious process, and maintains that contractors of character and position should be frankly taken into the confidence of the Government and allowed a reasonable latitude and initiative as its collaborators in the national interest. There is an obvious good sense about this proposal which cannot be seriously discounted unless we are to admit a practical failure of intelligence and of commercial probity among the heads of a most important and peculiarly British industry. But the subject with which it deals is wider than any one field of manufacturing activity.

There are other cases where supervision is gratuitous and irresponsible and can claim no excuse either in the obligations of office or in the possession of special knowledge. We have only to invert the telescope in order to find the civilian from his writing-table at home carefully endeavoring to instruct the soldier in his duties regardless alike of military methods and of local conditions. Other examples of a like nature might be prevalent among a certain class of writers and talkers and which cannot be regarded as a sign of healthy social life. It is not vigilance or prudence or deliberate and considered judgment; it is not even a natural and rational anxiety, though it may exhibit itself in the guise of any of these. It is mere fussiness. Serving to a quality of mind which appears to be increasingly quoted, but the foregoing will suffice to direct attention to itself no profitable purpose, it mingles with and impedes every useful work, dampening energy and discouraging initiative and the sense of responsibility in those engaged in it. All the while it may be preaching moderation, patience, and self-control.

This neurosis is not confined to any people or part of the civilized world, though it seems to be more prevalent in some quarters than elsewhere. Wherever there exists a suitable soil in the form of an intellect equipped with the visual organs of education but without corresponding reflective power and self-restraint there the morbid germ develops until it may even become epidemic over a wide area. Fortunately it is a true functional

disorder and there is no reason to regard it as incurable. If only the exciting cause be frankly recognized and grappled with much will have been done toward providing a remedy. In order to arrive at a successful result, however, it is necessary to begin by admitting that scrutiny in technical matters, even by those whom it may concern, may be overdone. It matters little whether it be carried out by a subordinate Government official, by an over-zealous pressman, or by a private individual more eager than judicious; if superfluous, the effect is the same.

To let well alone is an axiom synonymous with sound practice. To say that details of matters not belonging to the province of common knowledge should be left in the hands of selected and competent persons is another way of expressing the same truth. The contrary method, that of prying and open-mouthed publicity, is incompatible with successful business, with the public service, and with the very desirable extinction of the alarmist neurosis.

IN MEMORY OF ADMIRAL ROE.

Whereas, the Society of the War of 1812 of the District of Columbia has lost by death its honored first Vice-President, Rear Admiral Francis Asbury Roe, U.S.N., retired, therefore be it Resolved that the following minutes be spread upon the records of the Society, and that a copy of the same be sent to his family as an expression of our sympathy in their bereavement.

Admiral Roe was descended from worthy patriots, who served their country in the wars of the Colonial period, the War of the Revolution, and the War of 1812. Admiral Roe served his country with faithfulness and honor during the war with Mexico and the Civil War.

Admiral Roe was one of the original founders of the General Society of the War of 1812 in 1892, and at that time was made senior Vice-President. When the organization of a society in the District of Columbia was proposed he gave the project his cordial support, and participated in its formation. The presidency of the new society was tendered him, but this he declined, although honoring us by permitting the use of his name as our first Vice-President, which place he held until his death. His name was always presented by the delegates of the District of Columbia Society as their candidate for the Vice-Presidency-General in the General Society, which choice was regularly confirmed. These facts testify to his enthusiastic interest in the Society, of which he was a most devoted member from its inception.

Admiral Roe was of distinguished American lineage, an ardent patriot, a worthy member of our Society, and a true Christian gentleman. His memory will be a precious heritage to us, and his example one worthy of our constant emulation. We mourn his loss.

HENRY RANDALL WEBB, Sec'y.

RETIREMENT, WITH INCREASED RANK.

To the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I send you a list showing the length of service of brigadier generals, U.S.A., before retirement, omitting those recently promoted and retired, whose length of service as such is unknown to me, but which it would be of interest to add to the list. From this statement, as it seems to me, an inference can be drawn that an unfair discrimination is being made between the Army and Navy. Not that the Navy is getting too much under the law, giving them one higher grade on retirement, but that the Army is getting too little.

Name.	Months.	Days.
Sam'l. T. Cushing.....	2	24
Wm. Worth.....		11
L. H. Carpenter.....		1
John H. Patterson.....		19
Sam'l. Ovenshine.....		1
Edgar R. Kellogg.....		11
Anson Mills.....		6
Caleb H. Carlton.....		2
Wm. H. Bell.....	2	14
Wm. H. Nash.....		9
Wm. H. Graham.....	4	2
Hamilton S. Hawkins.....		6
Jacob Kent.....		11
Wm. M. Wherry.....		11
Wm. Sinclair.....		5
Marcus P. Miller.....	1	12
Edwin V. Sumner.....		3
Asa B. Carey.....	5	13
A. C. M. Pennington.....		1
Royal T. Frank.....		1
Dan'l W. Burk.....		1
Gilbert S. Carpenter.....		21
Joseph Wheeler.....	1	25
Thomas M. Anderson.....	9	21

RETIRED LIST.

General Bates, Department of Missouri, in commenting upon the case of an enlisted man, sentenced by a G. C. M. to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due or to become due, says: "The proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case are disapproved. All authorities hold that lengthened absence beyond the time allowed if due to detention at the hands of civil authorities, does not constitute 'Absence without leave.' The statement of the accused was at variance with his plea in that he denied criminal intent, and the court should have proceeded accordingly. With reference to the sentence awarded by the court it is remarked that the practice of awarding dishonorable discharge without also imposing confinement, has often the pernicious effect of offering inducement to commit offence to those who are willing to accept dishonorable discharge for the opportunity of leaving the service. Musician Burlison will be released from confinement and restored to duty."

Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, R. C. S., recently delivered a lecture on Alaska before the California Club of San Francisco. The lecture proved both entertaining and instructive, says the San Francisco Chronicle, and adds that what Lieutenant Cantwell had to say was the result of long and exhaustive investigation conducted for the Government while he was attached to the Nenah, which patrolled the Yukon river. After an abstract of the geography of Alaska, calculated to show its possibilities, and after a passing allusion to the Eskimoes on the coast, Lieutenant Cantwell discussed the Indians of the interior, showing them to be tractable and intelligent, and capable of becoming good citizens.

BRITISH NATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Several distinguished Englishmen, with the Duke of Wellington at their head, have instituted a movement, the results of which will be observed with eager interest by the military authorities of other nations. Its purpose, briefly stated, is "to train the whole youth of the nation to arms," and to this end it aims to make military service compulsory upon male pupils at all schools. It is admitted by the War Minister that the system of voluntary enlistment has broken down, that it is no longer capable of providing the Army with the requisite force of fighting men and that the time has come "to abandon make-shifts and exchange patriotism by proxy with personal service." The needs of the British Army, the organizers of the league point out, call for not less than 50,000 new recruits every year, yet never, with all the special stimulation of national enthusiasm and a lowered standard of qualifications, have more than 47,000 been forthcoming in one year. That was in 1900. The next year the number fell below 45,000, and the tendency is still downward. Before the outbreak of the Boer war it was still smaller, ranging from 27,974 in 1896 to 38,400 in 1898. In view, therefore, of the costly experience in South Africa and of the difficulty in obtaining recruits to fill the depleted ranks of the Army under the voluntary system, the National Service League proposes that naval and military training shall be made compulsory for all. The acceptance of this principle, it is urged, will enable the empire to look to the future in the face without fear, instead of having to depend upon the well-meant efforts of thousands of patriotic but untrained civilians in time of peril. To institute a system of compulsory military training, the advocates of the project contend, would virtually be only an extension of the ordinary education imposed upon all young men, but it would provide the nation with a large, well-disciplined body of men to draw upon in case of emergency. And without such resources, the public is reminded, the danger of the nation will assuredly increase.

The eagerness with which the league movement has been approved in England as an indispensable safeguard against possible contingencies is curious. There appears to be a general impression that momentous events are near at hand, that the Army is in a bad way and that unless immediate steps are taken to supply its deficiencies there will be a costly and humiliating reckoning. Now while it would be folly to belittle England's actual military needs or ignore the real defects which the South African affair has developed in her system of voluntary enlistment, we cannot resist the belief that her difficulties are less serious than they appear. The Boer war, except possibly in its early stages, has never been a popular war in the broad sense of the term, and to this fact may be attributed the unsatisfactory volume of enlistments for service in South Africa. The still smaller average of enlistments for the years just previous to the beginning of the South African campaign may be ascribed partly to the monotony of a peace which offered little or no prospect of active service and partly to the general dissatisfaction with the pay allowances of enlisted men, which, however, has since been readjusted on a more satisfactory basis. Given a war with a first-class power, a war which appealed to the national spirit more directly than has the conflict in South Africa, and it would probably appear, and speedily, too, that the voluntary system was capable of supplying all the men required to maintain the Army at the maximum. It may be indeed that England has yet to learn through the experience of a clash with some continental neighbor the real extent and sturdiness of her military resources. She certainly never will learn them through conflicts like that forced upon her in South Africa, the merits of which have caused wide differences of opinion among her own people. The practical value of the compulsory military training proposed by the National Service League will probably be as a contributory support to the voluntary system. The costly and distasteful period of the Volunteer Service is that devoted to preparing the men for the work before them. After that things are less expensive to the Government and easier for the soldier. The young man who has received all this preliminary training in the course of his ordinary education would be more likely to volunteer in time of public need than the untrained man who as a rule dreads the experience of being made ready for business. We take it therefore that the ultimate purpose of the League is not to establish any system of conscription but to minimize the necessity for it. As a feeder to the Army through the voluntary system it seems capable of rare usefulness, but not otherwise.

BOER HORSES.

Dr. A. Theiler, a veterinary surgeon who resided in Pretoria before the war, describes in the *Schweizerische Monatsschrift für Offizier* the characteristics of the Boer horses. They are the products of the conditions of life on the Veldt during the last two hundred years which have bred a race of animals whose adaptation to existing situation has given the Boer an extraordinary advantage over the ill trained mounted men of the British forces. The demand made upon the Boer horses during the present war have been exactly the same, neither more or less, as those which have been imposed upon them ever since the so-called Great Trek. The Boer has always exacted from his horse the maximum of work with the minimum of food. In a land where distances are great and population sparse, horses must be able to withstand all inclemencies of weather and to travel, day by day, 40-50 miles, feeding on grass only, and that often of but poor quality. From the day of his birth until the day he is first ridden, the foal seldom comes into a stable or under any kind of shelter; and gets nothing whatsoever to eat beyond what he can pick up on the veldt. Similarly when, later on, he comes to be used for riding or draught purposes he has still to pick up his living as he may, and most rarely is given any forage that has been cultivated. Only when called upon to perform some most extraordinary work is he given any corn, and even then it is not threshed out, but the forage must be eaten stalk, ears, and grains together. And yet the animals thrive wonderfully and keep themselves in excellent condition. As foals they gallop over the veldt, jumping rocks and boulders, avoiding the innumerable ant hills, recognizing marshes and boggy ground from afar, learning when they do happen to get into difficulties to extricate themselves cleverly, and fearing neither man nor beast. All these are qualities which stand the rider in good stead, especially in the night, when, in crossing such ground as the South African veldt, he is often obliged to rely altogether upon the intelligence of his mount.

The day's work done, no matter how long and fatiguing

it may have been, the Boer horse, turned loose, will never stand idle, but will at once roam about and graze. Be the grass what it may, dry in winter, or green in summer, the animal will always know how to find enough nourishment in it to keep himself in condition for his ordinary work.

One result of the manner in which the Boer horses are reared is the extraordinary cleanness of their limbs. This is largely owing to the fact that the animals are only shod late in life and very often not at all. Their hoof is an ideal hoof. In every respect it fulfills every requirement. It is small, hard, and so elastic that it can be long used on rocky ground before the horse shows any sign of going short. The Boer has absolutely no knowledge whatsoever of farriery, but he has two rules which keep him fairly well on the right path. The first is that he never shoes his horse until it begins to go short. Should it never do so the animal is never shod. The second is that once a shoe is put on it remains on until it falls off. As the shoes are mostly amateurs the shoe does not as a rule remain on long, and when it falls off it is not replaced until the horse again begins to go short. Thus nature is allowed to work fairly well unhindered, and the hoof and foot remain in a healthy condition. As a matter of fact the Boer horses seldom go lame, and aged horses often have feet like young ones. But once brought into the stable, fed with corn, and shod, the clean-limbed horses soon change for the worse, and develop all manner of blemishes and diseases.

For the rest the Boer horse is small, generally of a brown color and of no great speed. The body is compact, the head and neck usually short, and the back and hind-quarters level. In this they are reminiscent of the Arabian type, and this is probably owing to the fact that one of the earlier English governors introduced Arabian blood into the Cape Colony. For the most part also the Boer horses are broad in the chest with a large belly, though there are nevertheless a large number with narrow chests, weak forelegs, and small heads and necks. This is the result of indiscriminate breeding, as the Boer holds that a mare is always good enough to breed from though she may be no good either for riding or draught purposes.

OUR NEW SERVICE RIFLE.

The new rifle to be experimented with in the British Army is a combination of the Lee-Enfield and the Mauser. The breech action is of the Mauser pattern, and is adapted by the aid of thumbscrews to rapid adjustment in the field without the aid of tools. The sighting is most complete and up to the standard in most respects of match rifles. The barrel is shortened by five inches, and to maintain the balance an equal weight has been removed from the stock, the wood having been drilled with holes, and the brass or steel plates replaced by aluminum. The new weapon will be loaded by means of clips, each containing five cartridges.

This new English gun appears to be substantially the same as the new United States military rifle which is described by Lieut. Godfrey L. Carden, R.C.S., in an article in *Collier's Weekly*. The new rifle of which 500 will shortly be issued for trial, will be known as the new Springfield, with the date of the year in which it is modelled added. The gun has a clip attachment and a central magazine-feed does away with the side-box arrangement on the Krag.

The velocities of the Krag-Jorgensen during the war with Spain were 2,000 feet per second. The Spanish Mausers yielded 2,200 feet per second. Experiments made with the Krags demonstrated that 2,200 feet per second could be secured without materially increasing the pressure in the barrel, and accordingly a cartridge giving an initial velocity of 2,200 foot-seconds was ordered.

Experience taught that the ordinary nickel-steel jacket of the Krag bullets could not be depended on at velocities of 2,200 feet per second, and that the tendency was to strip. In consequence cupro-nickel was substituted, and under velocities as high even as 2,500 feet per second at the muzzle, cupro-nickel is found to answer admirably.

For the new gun the muzzle velocities will, it is said, be maintained at 2,300 foot-seconds. It was at first proposed to employ 2,500 foot-seconds, but the resulting pressures in the gun-barrel were deemed inadvisable. At 2,300 foot-seconds at the muzzle the corresponding pressure does not exceed 45,000 pounds to the square inch.

In appearance the new weapon is very handsome, and is a marked improvement in this respect over the Krag. The bayonet and ramrod have been united in an ingenious fashion, thus doing away with the necessity for a bayonet scabbard. In this particular our authorities seem to have taken up the Russian idea, since for many years the practice in the Russian Army has been to always keep the bayonet fixed.

MILITARY MORALS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

An article on "Military Morals in the Philippines," by Gen. Charles King, appears in the *Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post* of May 31. In it he says: "Has the war in the Philippines been waged with undue severity? Emphatically no! Have or have not the extreme measures in some instances taken been justified? I know of no instance, even in Samar, where what was done was not provoked."

In answer to the question as to the extent to which the laws of war and provisions of General Order 100 are to be regarded as binding when the enemy is a savage or racially treacherous people, General King says: "Only so far, I should say, as can be done without placing one's own command in jeopardy. For instance: The sacred flag of truce was called by our Indians 'a fool flag' and was used by the Modocs in '73 to lure officers out to answer it. By means of it they killed Lieutenant Sherwood and later butchered General Canby and the Peace Commissioners. In March, 1899, it was used by the Tagal insurgents to lure Major Frank White (now Governor of North Dakota) and a detachment forward from the trenches covering the south front of Manila. They opened fire on this little command as soon as it was well out in the open ground. In the battle of the fifth of February, 1899, some insurgents occupying a redoubt in front of the left of my line, finding themselves cut off, raised a white flag, and then shot dead the first man to rush forward at sight of it. To such as these the law as to the sacred character of the flag of truce is inapplicable."

"By later laws than those of Lieber the 'Red Cross' has been adopted by European nations and our own as the badge of the hospital, the surgeons and the attendants. It should be as secure from fire as the flag of truce. Our Indians, of course, respected no law of war except their

own, which read, practically exterminate, kill, burn and destroy, but the Tagals were Spanish taught and Christianized. They knew the meaning of the Geneva Cross and, knowing it, shot into the ambulances of my brigade the day of Santa Ana, fired on our wounded from the shelter of our own homes, killed an ambulance driver close to our hospital, and this behind our fighting line and from the dwellings we had protected for weeks. People 'racially treacherous' as these might well be considered undeserving the shelter of the Red Cross. But in spite of this their wounded received precisely the care and attention given our own. This and other kindnesses they misinterpreted. They thought the Americans afraid."

THE MANEUVER CAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In designating the new maneuver camps, I beg to suggest to the consideration of those charged with selection from the many names of comrades who have already crossed the "great divide," the memory of one of the great leaders in the Civil War, a graduate of the Academy, one of the few loyal Southern officers of our little Regular force, an intimate friend of General Grant and Sherman, an officer of brilliant deeds at Vicksburg and at Appomattox, a division, corps, Army and department commander during that war, and a department and, temporarily, division commander long after the cessation of civil strife; an officer who, as lieutenant, accompanied his command around Cape Horn in our first occupation of California in 1846-47; one closely identified with the early history of the Golden State, and endeared to the memories of all California pioneers; and later long in command at San Francisco; one, indeed, of whom the nation owes a perpetual reminder to the masses of troops who from year to year will be gathered in grand maneuvers—I refer to Major Gen. E. O. C. Ord.

What more fitting name for the great camp at the Nacimiento ranch in California than that of this chieftain, so close to the hearts of all Californians. Surely the military forces of that State, its Senators and members in the Congress, the Society of the Pioneers, their sons and daughters—all will approve and earnestly seek the consummation of a consecration so long overlooked in the designation of our national forts and batteries.

"HATCHER'S RUN."

FELL WITH FACES TO THE FOE.

Humigan, Pangasinan, P.I., April 25, 1902.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of March 15, under "Campaigning in Batangas," Mr. Stephen Bonsal says:

"Of the twelve officers composing the mess in Lipa five months previous to my visit in November, five were killed, all shot in the back."

Mr. Bonsal has served alongside the 21st Infantry too long in times past to willfully make such a misstatement. He must have misunderstood his informant.

Permit one who was a member of the Lipa mess at the time spoken of, to utterly repudiate the statement that they were all shot in the back. Captain Wilhelm was shot through the chest, while facing the enemy, standing, and in the act of giving an order; Captain Springer was shot in the face while in the act of firing; Lieutenant Ramsey was shot through the chest from the front and side while leading a charge; Lieutenant Lee was shot first through the hand, and pushing away proffered assistance, sprang forward in the charge, to be shot immediately through the bowels; Lieutenant Crockett was shot from the front as he was engaged in a particularly daring reconnaissance. These are the bald facts, yet how eloquent of the men who died.

On Fame's eternal camping ground

Their silent tents are spread,

And glory guards with solemn tread

The bivouac of the dead.

DANIEL CORNMANN, Lieut. Col., 24th Inf.

ORIGIN OF THE CUBAN FLAG.

The flag of the Cuban republic antedates the establishment of the republic itself by a good many years. It dates back to about 1850. It has a Masonic origin, and hence the triangle. The red field is the emblem of war. The purpose of the movement here in the United States was to conquer the island. Southern people, fighting Masons, were the leaders. The three stripes represented the three departments into which the island was then divided. The white stripes were put merely to divide the blue. The star which appears in the red field was the lone star of Texas. In New Orleans there existed the Americans of the Lone Star. They assisted Narcisco Lopez with money and in other ways when he invaded Cuba in 1851, and adopted the flag of the association out of gratitude. When Cespedes began the revolutionary movement of 1868, he had another flag, but the people of Puerto Principe and of Santa Clara raised the present flag, which was adopted as the Cuban national flag when the first Constituent Assembly came together in 1869.—*Boston Herald*.

The following officers of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., have been elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Col. George Lippitt Andrews, U.S.A.; senior vice-commander, Capt. John Russell Bartlett, U.S.N.; junior vice-commander Lieut. Col. George Washington Steele, U. S. V., recorder, Brevet Major William Pitkin Huxford, U.S.A.; registrar, Med. Director Adolph August Hoehling, U. S. N.; treasurer, 1st Lieut. William Baker Thompson, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Lieut. Col. William Samuel Patten, U. S.A.; chaplain, Chaplain James Henry Bradford, U.S.V.; council, Col. Felix Alexander Reeve, U.S.V., Comdr. Thomas Nelson, U.S.N., Brig. Gen. Royal Thaxter Frank, U.S.A., Brevet Lieut. Col. William Henry Plunkett, U.S.V., Major Eric Bergland, U.S.A. Companions of the Order recently elected were: Capt. Martin VanBuren Hottel, U.S.V., 1st Lieut. George Herron Morisey, U.S.V., Asst. Engineer Michael Henry Plunkett, U.S.N., Chief Engineer Robert Potts, U.S.N., and Lieut. Col. David Ernest Welch, U.S.V. Companions: Major James Chester, U.S.A., chairman, Comdr. George W. Baird, U.S.N., Major John Tweedale, U.S.A., Chaplain Asa S. Fiske, U.S.V., 1st Lieut. William S. Shallenberger, U.S.V., are appointed the Literary Committee for the ensuing year.

SOCIAL LIFE AT CEBU, P. I.

Cebu, P. I., April 20, 1902.

The warm season is in full blast, and for a few hours each day it seems like the blast from a furnace. It seems only, however, for the thermometer at highest has stood only at 90. Of course it is the moisture in the air that makes the heat so trying, for there is almost always a good breeze. The nights and the mornings are really delightful, and this part of the Philippines can give most cities of the United States cards and spades and then win the game on climates.

The cholera is still confined to Manila and Luzon. All the Americans have distilled water, and ice is made from distilled water, but the natives use wells. Their sewer system is of the most primitive character. Lately, whether inspired by the Board of Health or because it is after Easter and spring cleaning is in order, the natives have been white-washing the front walls of their houses and every little scrap of their bamboo fences with a thin coat of lime. The lime they burn themselves from lumps of coral rock.

The Reading Club, which used to meet every Friday at five o'clock, and listen to talks on the Moros by Col. J. N. Morrison, now meets in the evenings, and each member reads a paper in turn. The first of this series was at General and Mrs. Wade's house, and the essayist was Mrs. Hubbell, who spoke on some ruins at Las Vegas, New Mexico. Mrs. Hubbell is an accomplished writer and is the author of many short stories, published in Town Topics, etc., and is soon to bring out a novel of New York society life.

The next meeting was at Lieutenant and Mrs. Hunt's, where Major Frederick Smith read a most interesting paper on the Santiago campaign, previously read before the Bankers' Association of Chicago. The last meeting was at the home of Colonel and Mrs. Osgood, and their daughter, Mrs. Clendenin gave an account of her adventures in seeing the Summer Palace of the Sultan of Johore in Singapore. Mr. Roberts, an English resident of Cebu, then gave some delightful songs. He has a fine tenor voice and has had the best of training in cathedral choirs and in oratorio work in England. Miss Eleanor B. Caldwell, whose work in the Chat Book, Harper's Magazine, etc., is well known, followed with a short story which was a prose poem called "The Cross of Mere Penase." Then a chorus of men sang, and Colonel Osgood closed the literary part of the meeting by reading a travesty on "The Old Oaken Bucket," which was appropriate to the danger of cholera.

April 5th the Card Club met at Mrs. Wade's. April 6 Mr. Roberts gave a small afternoon tea at his charming house, Guadalupe House. Tennis on the fine cement court was one of the attractions.

April 9 "The Colonial Dames," as the Chief Quartermaster, Chief Commissary, Chief Surgeon, and Judge Advocate General are called, gave a picnic at Guadalupe. The following day they were the promoters of a water picnic on the Indianapolis, which was greatly enjoyed.

April 12 the Card Club met at Mrs. Hubbell's. On the 19th at Mrs. Carlock's, wife of Judge Carlock. Lieut. John P. Wade returned on April 6 from Manila, where he went to see his wife and sister-in-law off for the States.

Lieut. H. W. McCauley, Art. Corps, who spent several weeks with his brother, Colonel McCauley, waiting for a boat to get to Manila on, left on April 12. Transports and all other ships have been held up by the quarantine.

Major Ray and Major Watrous, of the Pay Department, are in Cebu for a while. Mrs. Dougerty and her sister, Miss Caldwell, are spending a few weeks in town. They are nieces of General Baird, and are connected with several Army families. Lieutenant Miller, 19th Infantry, and Mrs. Miller are new arrivals and are staying at the Recoletts Hotel.

The orders for the 19th Infantry to go home as soon as relieved by the 20th Infantry have delighted them, although they confess to a cordial liking for Cebu. They expect to get away by May.

Gen. James P. Wade and his aide, Lieutenant Wade, and Asst. Adjutant General, Captain Traub, have gone to Samar to receive a surrender.

Major George B. Davis, of the Commissary Department, and Major Blockson spent a few days in town last week.

Captain and Mrs. Traub and Margaret Traub and Canon Chapman took a trip on the Indianapolis not long ago.

Duncan McGregor, son of Captain McGregor of the Engineer Corps, had a birthday party April 17. All the American children of the place were invited and had a fine time. Duncan boasts seven years to his age, and a gun and bolo now.

Captain Wildman, of the Signal Corps, now in command of the cable ship Burnside, and Lieutenant Wallace, of the Signal Corps, are ordered home as soon as relieved. Lieutenant Chandler will take the Burnside.

Lieutenant Colonel Adair, of the Medical Department, has arrived from Zamboanga to report as chief surgeon. He has joined the "Colonial Dames" mess, which was started by his predecessor, Col. P. H. Harvey.

A TRIP TO MARTINIQUE.

It was indeed a strange and unusual crew carried by the U.S.S. Dixie when she set sail from New York on May 14 on her errand of mercy to Martinique and St. Vincent. Forty-three passengers, newspapermen, scientists, photographers and a few belonging to the unattached ranks of the curious, were taken aboard by Capt. Robert M. Berry and stowed away in cots and hammocks wherever a nook or crevice could be found. Everyone on the Dixie, from the captain down to the greenest landsman, worked continually to make the large complement of civilians feel at home. We were divided between the Ward Room and Warrant Officer messes and each one of us was treated as if he was the personal representative of the Secretary of the Navy.

From the time the Dixie sailed from New York until she reached her destination, six and one-half days, in spite of the melancholy nature of our mission, the trip was an agreeable one for officers, men and passengers. Some of the talented men bound for Martinique to investigate, from a scientific viewpoint, the volcanic eruptions there, endeavored, during the trip, to make some slight return to the officers by giving lectures on

untold interest to the crew. Prof. Robert T. Hill, George Kennan, and Captain Borzhrevink, the famous antarctic explorer, gave most entertaining and instructive lectures.

Besides the many civilians aboard the Dixie there were several Army officers. Capt. Robert Sewell, of the Quartermasters Department, went to Martinique in charge of the clothing contributed by the Government; Capt. Gallagher, U.S.A., of food supplies, and there were Doctors James R. Church, John J. Kelly and Jere B. Clayton, Assistant Surgeons in the Army, who were sent to look after the medical supplies and to render any professional assistance needed. It is true, happily, that these officers of the Medical Department, found little to do, but had there been an epidemic of disease, as was feared, they were all ready to risk their lives in the performance of duty. The day we sailed from New York, Captain Berry made it his first duty to see to our comfort. His cabin was always open to his many guests as were indeed the staterooms of the other officers. Surgeon George B. Wilson and Asst. Paymaster Charles W. Eliason were always on the alert to add to the comfort of the guests. Everyone of these interlopers, of which your correspondent was one, had his bank account transferred to "Pay" Eliason's safe. And the best part of it all is that we got it all back again without so much as the deduction of a commission.

Then there were the warrant officers, Gunner Zeitler, Acting Gunner Nevins, Carpenter Gill and the rest of them. All worked hard to add to the general comfort of the trip. They are all capable, efficient men and have, many of them, distinguished themselves in the service of their country.

On May 21 we saw St. Pierre. This once so quaintly beautiful town now presents to the eye what seems a barren waste of old, ruined and forlorn brick kilns. The officers of the Dixie and the passengers, were taken to St. Pierre on the tug Potomac commanded by Lieut. McCormick. This little craft has been rendering most remarkable and praiseworthy service since she reached Fort de France from San Juan. For hours the officers and their guests wandered around and in the ruined city while only so near Pelee raised its giant head and still threw out dense volumes of smoke, steam and ashes.

But of the ruined city and of the volcano there is now little to be told of interest that is new.

At Fort de France forty per cent. of the supplies from the Dixie were put ashore and then the ship went to Kingstown, St. Vincent. The Cincinnati preceded us and her men materially assisted in the landing of the supplies.

In every respect the trip was one long to be remembered.

WILLIAM M. MASON.

NEW YORK CAMP.

The New York Camp of Instruction was formally opened on Mar 31, with the arrival of the 9th regiment in command of Col. William F. Morris, a detail from the 1st Battery, Capt. Wendel firing a national salute of 21 guns in perfect time, just as the regiment arrived on the brow of Battery Hill at eleven o'clock A. M. Here it established camp, erecting its own tents which it had brought with it from the army.

Although Gen. Charles F. Roe and staff were present at the camp Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith of the 1st Brigade was in immediate command of the troops, an innovation established for the first time in the camp history. General Smith was accompanied by the following members of his staff. Lieut. Col. Thomas J. O'Donohue, assistant adjutant general; Lieut. Col. N. S. Jarvis, surgeon; Major Harris B. Fisher, quartermaster; Major Elmore F. Austin, acting inspector; Major Frederick C. Thomas, commissary, and Capt. Arthur West Little, aide-de-camp. The work accomplished by General Smith and staff, is highly praised.

The 12th regiment in command of Col. George R. Dyer, arrived at camp at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of May 31 being assigned to the permanent camp on the old parade. The 12th broke all records of camp attendance having 923 officers and men on duty with only 59 absentees the first morning report on June 1. The following is the number of present and absent in detail:

	PRESENT.		ABSENT.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
F. and S.	14	12	1	1
N. C. S.	11	11	0	1
Hosp. Corp.	38	38	0	0
F. M.	2	66	0	12
Co. A.	2	100	0	0
B	2	99	0	1
C	2	67	0	9
D	2	95	0	3
E	1	91	2	3
F	3	90	0	7
G	2	91	0	7
H	2	96	0	1
I	1	57	0	9
K	1	57	0	9
	36	883	3	66

Company B, Capt. Burr, paraded 103, its full membership, and retained them all the week, a record it is said unequalled, so far as the records show for 10 years past. Co. C, Captain Stebbins, and Co. I, Captain Downs, had each only one man absent.

At the first morning report of the 9th regiment on June 1, 603 officers and men were present, the absentees numbering 110. Co. G, Captain Willocks had the largest number present, and Co. C, Captain Meyer, and K, Captain Lynch had the least number of absentees. The figures in detail follow:

	Present.		Absent.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
F. S. and N. C. S.	22	22	5	5
F. M.	37	37	2	2
H. C.	17	17	0	0
A	51	51	6	6
B	52	52	11	11
C	46	46	5	5
D	58	58	6	6
E	63	63	16	16
F	59	59	16	16
G	70	70	11	11
H	33	33	10	10
I	47	47	15	15
K	55	55	6	6
	603	603	110	110

The camp routine was the same as last year, each regiment in turn going out for three days from the permanent camp, marching to Lake Mohogan, and spending the rest of the week in the permanent camp in company, battalion, and regimental drill, guard duty and ceremonies.

It is now the consensus of opinion of regimental and company commanders, that the march to Lake Mohogan and return, which consumes 3 days of the week, is a waste of time.

Nothing is learned on this that cannot be learned at the permanent camp. The erection of tents can be learned with better effect at Peekskill, as well as cooking. A march out can also be made from there, and a return

made the same day. The time could much better be spent in extended order drills at the permanent camp, than on a march out as at present conducted. During the present march out, commanders are supposed to conduct themselves as in an enemy's country, but as they are limited to the road, they cannot dispose themselves as necessary. The 12th deserves special recognition, and its record cannot be too highly praised. That of the 9th was a disappointment in many respects.

Capt. Henry G. Lyon, 22d United States Infantry, was in camp as Government inspector.

On June 7, the 9th and the 12th were relieved by the 47th and 69th regiments.

THE CHIVALRIC DELAREY.

One of the redeeming incidents of the South African war, now happily ended was the eager frankness with which both Britain and Boer recognized the soldierly qualities of their adversaries. A capital illustration of this appears in an article on General Jacobus Delarey, the brilliant captor of General Lord Methuen, in the Hampshire Telegraph of May 24, just a week before the conclusion of peace. The writer of this article, Mr. Frederick Annelsey, pronounces General Delarey and General Botha, soldiers and gentlemen of the highest character and holds that Delarey is a man whose personality should command the esteem of all Englishmen. The writer quotes this good story of Cecil Rhodes's meeting with Delarey in Stellaland in 1884 told by Mr. Hensman in his recently published "Life" of the late statesman:

"Rhodes's meeting with Delarey, the most prominent man among the Boers of Stellaland after Van Niekierk, was typical of his whole conduct at that time, and is worth recounting. Seeing that Delarey possessed a considerable amount of control and influence over the Boers, Rhodes determined to conciliate him, if it was humanly possible to do so—though it was obvious that Delarey was at the head of the party who urged war rather than submit to the control of Great Britain. Bent on prosecuting his scheme of conciliation without loss of time, Rhodes strolled over to Delarey's tent one morning and quietly invited himself to breakfast. With that hospitality which is one of the pleasantest features of the Boer character, the unexpected visitor was made welcome, and a meal hastily got ready. While this was being done Delarey turned to Rhodes with a grim look, and said abruptly, 'Blood must flow!' If this ogre-like remark startled Rhodes at all, he was careful not to show it. 'Well,' he retorted coolly, 'Give me my breakfast, and we will talk about blood afterwards.'"

Continuing Mr. Annelsey says: "It ought never to be forgotten by Englishmen that, as an opponent of ex-President Kruger's policy, General Delarey voted against the ultimatum which precipitated the two nations into the turmoil of war. Still, as a patriot, when war was declared he at once prepared to take his part in defending his country, like the brave and daring campaigner that he is. It was he who accomplished the first Boer success of the war in the taking of the armored train south of Kralippan, in October, 1899, and it was he who subsequently besieged Kimberley and fought at Koedoesberg, and who led the fighting round Colesberg and Norval's Pont. "It is but fair to General Delarey to say that he is the only Boer leader who always gave Lord Methuen a chance to fight. 'Tis true, of course, that he who fights and runs away will live to fight another day. De Wet, for instance, has been proving the triteness of that axiom every day for the last two-and-a-half years; but although his marvellous alimness has begotten great glee in the hearts of the pro-Boers, it cannot be said that there was ever much in him. His idea of warfare has been almost solely confined to the running away, wherein he differs mightily from the stalwart Delarey.

"In view of the oft-repeated dictum of our officers at the front that the Boers' stock of ammunition nearly exhausted it is interesting to recall the termination of one of the astute Delarey's reports to Dr. Leyds: 'I have now quite as much ammunition as I had a year ago (voor een jaar) and my stock will only be exhausted when the British cease to send out ammunition.' The recent influence of Delarey on the political situation in South Africa was thoroughly appreciated by Mr. Rhodes. Not long before his death he remarked with some acidity and irritableness to a member of Parliament: 'You people in England don't seem to realize that Botha and Delarey have held up the British Empire. It's no use your negotiating with Kruger. The people you have to negotiate with are Botha and Delarey and the worst of it is they are winning.'"

A bulletin dealing with the shipbuilding industry in the United States, issued by the Census Bureau, shows that the number of establishments engaged in the building and repairing of vessels, boats, etc., increased from 953 in 1850 to 1,116 in 1900, or 17.1 per cent., while the capital invested increased from \$5,373,139 to \$77,362,701, or 1,339.8 per cent. During the same period the average number of wage-earners increased from 12,976 to 46,781. The total value of constructions and repairs increased from \$16,937,525 to \$74,578,158. Of the latter sum a large part represents work done for the Navy and War Departments. It appears that during the year ending June 30, 1900, the sum of \$8,554,862 was disbursed in the Navy Department to private shipbuilding establishments for construction and repairs, and the sum of \$5,493,556 in the War Department, the total being \$14,048,418, or 18.8 per cent. of the total value of products reported by private ship yards for the census year. Of the amount disbursed in the War Department \$1,291,581 was for "fitting up chartered transports," the remainder being expended "for refitting and repairs of vessels owned by the War Department."

The long debate in the Senate on the Philippine question was distinguished by two great speeches which did much to illuminate and dignify that memorable controversy. The first of these utterances was by the venerable Senator Hoar who, in opposing the measure under consideration made an argument which in breadth, force, and eloquence was worthy of the best achievements of American oratory. The other was by Senator Spooner, who, in support of the bill, rose quite to Mr. Hoar's level and vindicated the policy of the Government in a speech which, for lucidity, power and patriotic fervor, has not been surpassed by any effort in either branch of Congress in recent years. If the speeches of Mr. Hoar and Mr. Spooner had been delivered at the beginning of the debate all the others might have been left unspoken and the popular understanding of the question would have been just as full as it is to-day.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

No doubt some of our officers of the China expeditionary force recall Capt. J. H. T. Burke, R. N., who recently died at sea on board H.M.S. Orlando, which he was bringing home from Eastern seas. He was appointed to the command of the cruiser in the early months of 1890, his vessel being the first to arrive on the scene when trouble arose, and it was her Naval Brigade which originally undertook the defence of Tientsin. Capt. Burke's gallantry, and that of the brigade formed the subject of a special despatch, and his name was included in the letter of thanks addressed by the Admiralty to the Commander-in-Chief in China, and he also received the Companionship of the Bath. He was in his forty-ninth year, and had spent thirty-five years in the navy.

The French Army has 28,400 officers and 492,050 non-commissioned officers and men; the German Army 32,386 officers and 569,000 non-commissioned officers and men, or an excess of nearly 12 per cent.

Portable electric lamps are being largely introduced into the German Army. They can be extinguished or lighted at will by pressing a button; and, therefore, can, at any moment, be conveniently employed to read a map; or, affixed to the point of a sword or lance, to decipher the names on a finger post on a dark night. By the medical corps the electric hand lamp will also be found extremely useful, it may be for searching for the wounded on the field of battle, or when operations have to be performed in the hospital tent.

The Berliner Tageblatt reports that the Emperor and a large number of officers of the highest rank in Navy and Army are to witness next month a series of exercises, extending over ten days, in the disembarkation of an expeditionary force on an enemy's shores. The maneuvers will take place between the Island of Barkun, north of the Netherlands, and the Continent.

The crew of H.M.S. Terpsichore while at Zanzibar in April were obliged to camp out on the deck for a couple of days while the vessel was being fumigated to destroy the rats.

Great eagerness to enter the German naval service is

reported. "Ueberrall" reports that recently when the cadets were entered, 350 candidates presented themselves, while only 200 were required. It was decided that 250 should go up for the entrance examination. All the candidates were of good quality and possessed excellent educational certificates. The same paper reports that during the German fiscal year ending March 31 nine warships were completed, including three battle-ships, one large cruiser, four small cruisers, and a gun-boat. At the same date there were building seven battle-ships, two large cruisers, and three small cruisers.

An official report states that a test of the stopping power of the shrapnel of the new German field piece shows that 50 per cent. of the hits made by the balls or splinters of shrapnel at ranges up to 2,000 metres would place a man out of action at any distance within 100 metres of the place where the shell burst. The same result would also be obtained against horses if the hit was on any of the bones or more important organs.

The British War Office announces that no more of the present pattern of ammunition pouches will be issued. It appears to have been designed for the especial purpose of furnishing the Boers with ammunition. By gleaning the camping grounds and following the British line of march the Boers were able to supply themselves with the cartridges fallen from net bandoliers issued to the mounted infantry.

There has been an overturning in the British War Office and soldiers are henceforth to take the place of the civilian clerks. There is in consequence great weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth among the civilian employees thus suddenly deprived of their occupation though they will be in a measure compensated by pensions and grants.

The German Emperor has conferred the Second Class of the Cross of the Royal Crown Order on Colonel Johnston, C.B., British Royal Marines, for his services in China in cooperation with the German contingent, and the decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle, with swords of the second class, on Capt. Edward H. Bayley, C.B., late of the Aurora, who took a conspicuous part in the operations which followed the Boxer outbreak in China, and who, in recognition of his services, was made Companion of the Bath.

One difficulty in South Africa which the British officers complain of is that of determining distances. The remarkable clearness of the atmosphere upon the veldt would throw them out of their calculations, sometimes to the extent of a thousand yards or more.

The French cruiser la Jeanne d'Arc has been in such ill luck, according to the Marine Française, that our contemporary regards her as "just such a type of vessel as our enemies would wish us to produce, for they have nothing to fear at her hands in wars of the future." At her first trial, in July, 1901, she had to crawl back to port at a 4-knot speed, with six boilers placed hors de combat in a few hours. The heat in the boiler-room was so great as to drive the stokers out of the place, and it was found necessary to reduce the fires in twenty out of her twenty-four boilers. Later on, when the ship was taken to sea under twelve boilers to try her guns, the

vibration was found to be so severe as to prevent a single gun being fired. The feed water apparatus, moreover, which was supposed to furnish fresh water, was found to be supplying salt, and if the oversight had not been discovered in time, her tubes must infallibly have become choked and destroyed.

The London Army and Navy Gazette reports that a series of experiments have been inaugurated on the Vickers proving grounds which may have far-reaching results. It has been demonstrated, we are told, that the 7in. gun is capable of penetrating the thickest armor, which it was proposed to put on the new vessels. The Gazette says: "For some time now the Vickers Company has made it no secret that they were prepared to attain certain results with their guns far and away ahead of anything previously accomplished. Presumably, they do not use the Service cordite, but, whether in the experiments which the First Lord is to witness, this powder or some other be used, it seems at least that we are on the point of being faced by a situation which will be as far-reaching in effect as the substitution of Krupp for Harvey armor."

Lieutenant Colonel Von Lendeau in a paper published in the Militar-Wochenblatt expresses the opinion that the present continental regulations are in accord with the lessons of the Boer war. In most respects, the German regulations have already been so altered that they permit the full development of the power of modern weapons. The Boer war has clearly proved, he says, that before everything else it is necessary to have mobile troops, so that superiority of fire may be developed at any point. Colonel von Lindenau who believes that the war has shown the principles of the latest European regulations to be generally correct. He attributes British failures at Magersfontein, Colenso, and Spion Kop, to defective direction of the attack, to insufficient energy in carrying it through, and to imperfect attack formations. To the latter, Colonel von Lindenau seems to attach much importance. He asserts that the firing line in that open country was too dense, and that the movements were imperfectly combined.

The Berliner Tageblatt regards the action of the British Admiralty in the matter of submarine boats as highly important, as an expression of the cool and sober judgment of the British naval authorities who are conservative and not given to novelties. Without, therefore, adopting the role of the prophet, the Berlin paper thinks itself justified in anticipating that the submarine boat will not disappear, but will be developed and will become a valuable weapon of naval warfare.

The France Militaire states that experiments have been recently made at Fiume with a new Austrian submarine boat invented by a Croat named Czentkovic. The boat is said to move easily in any direction in the water, either in the vertical or horizontal plane. The results of the trials are at present kept secret by the Austro-Hungarian Government.

A British garrison is to be established at Lake Tchad and the whole of the vast area from the Niger to Lake Tchad held by garrisons of the West Africa Frontier Force under white officers.

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The Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York and London, have published Michael Davitt's "The Boer Fight for Freedom," a book which has been awaited with much interest as a complete and authoritative history from the Boer side. The author is a strong partisan; "after resigning from the British House of Com-

mons in October, 1890, as a personal and political protest against a war which he believed to be the greatest infamy of the nineteenth century," he proceeded to the Transvaal, where he gathered the materials for his present book and became acquainted with Steyn, Botha, DeWet, De La Rey and other Boer leaders, with whose strong personality and heroic deeds he was much impressed. He is credited, it is said, even by his political opponents with perfect sincerity, and his account of the Boer war, now happily ended, is both valuable and interesting. A final conclusory chapter is devoted to "England's cowardly and unchristian warfare." The volume is of nearly 600 pages, is carefully indexed, and has many illustrations, chiefly from photographs. Whatever its defects as a history owing to its partisan character, it is a book of undoubted interest to students of the Boer war, and is what it purports to be, a history from the Boer side. It is, indeed, too early to look for any impartial history of a war but now ended. Impartial accounts of the methods and tactics of the war we may have had, but of its political aspects and of the war as a whole much remains to be written. A hardly less but perhaps more tempered partisan view of the war is Dr. A. Conan Doyle's presentation of the British side of the question involved, of earlier date but not much more recent appearance in this country. Dr. Doyle's "The War in South Africa, Its Cause and Conduct," is published by McClure, Phillips and Company, New York. The establishment of peace detracts in no way from its interest, and it is an able, if necessarily not wholly unprejudiced, defense of the British methods.

"Chimmie Fadden and Mr. Paul," by Edward W. Townsend, published by the Century Company, New York, is an amusing revival of the odd and original character who made such a hit five years ago. "Chimmie Fadden's" "langwidge" is as original as ever, his observation as keen and his philosophy as shrewd, applied to present day topics and to recent events. The new collection of "Chimmie Fadden" stories crystallizes the doings of the favorite dramatic personae of the more random sketches of five years ago into a connected love story, revealing the sentimental relations between Mr. Paul and Miss Fannie. As the title of the new collection shows, "Mr. Paul" plays the most important role in the present series, after "Chimmie" himself. The author has evolved a social philosopher

in Mr. Paul, whose views, even in his own vocabulary, might make an interesting volume, but as translated by "Chimmie" gain in piquancy and lose nothing in depth. Albert Levering has illustrated the volume amusingly.

"Hohenzollern," a story of the time of Barbarossa, Century Company, New York, is by the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, of the class of 1879 at the Naval Academy, who resigned from the Navy but later saw service as a chaplain in the war with Spain. The real action of the story occupies less than two days, and the faithfulness of supposed foes and the treachery of retainers give ample material for an ingenious and exciting plot. The scene is laid in the Black Forest, and the local color is excellent. Mr. Brady has written many stirring books of a historical character, and has given up one of the finest churches in Philadelphia to devote himself wholly to literature. A dramatization of the story will shortly be produced, with James K. Hackett in the title-role.

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A delightful little book for all who love good shooting and outdoor life is "The Wild Fowls, or Sporting Scenes and Characters of the Great Lagoon" by Charles Bradford, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, the Knickerbocker Press, New York. It is a running story of interesting shooting experiences, which contains many practical hints concerning shot-guns and ammunition, the natural history of wild-fowl and the chivalric sportsman's best method of taking the game. There is a flavor of the "Complete Angler" about the book, and to its other attractions are added excellent drawings of game birds and little sketches of sporting incidents and implements.

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CINCINNATI, O.**

Lieut. Col. A. H. Russell, U.S.A., Chief Ordnance Officer at Manila, has officially announced that a re-tinning plant has been established at the Ordnance Depot at Manila, and is now in working order. Many meat cans and tin cups formerly condemned can now be re-tinned and rendered serviceable. It is therefore requested that inspectors be instructed to order destroyed only those meat cans that are pitted with rust, that are badly cut by knives, or that have the handle or ring on the cover broken; and only those tin cups that are pitted with rust or have the upper or lower rims badly bent. All others unfit for use should be ordered turned in to the Depot as unserviceable. "There is therefore greater economy in turning in stores before they are utterly unfit for future use than in waiting until they have to be destroyed," says Colonel Russell.

There are still many complaints from Army officers stationed in the Philippines about the inadequate postal facilities in those islands. Officers on duty in Manila are fairly well accommodated, but those stationed at remote posts in the outlying islands have abundant cause for fault-finding. The mails are slow and infrequent and the postal system in the archipelago is away behind the times. The Post Office Department owes it to itself and to the Army also to reorganize its Philippine service and infuse a reasonable amount of modern American energy into it.

The work of increasing the size of Governors Island, New York City, is progressing, and the rough stone wall surrounding the designed space of new land will soon be finished, when the dredging and filling-in will begin. The work of driving piles for the wharf now

being constructed was begun about two months ago and will likely be finished in a month. It is on the north side of the island and is to be known as the Quartermaster's Dock. The dock measures 180 feet from the sea wall on shore and is forty feet wide, having a "T" head 370 feet long and fifty feet wide. A feature of the wharf will be the slanting asphalt edging, which will break the wash of the water and so prevent the decay of the wood-work. This is said to be a new idea in wharf building.

General Maximo Gomez announces that he will refuse the pension of \$6,000 which has been voted to him by the lower branch of the Cuban Congress, his reason being that he cannot consistently accept a pension until all the revolutionary veterans are similarly provided for. His course in this matter will no doubt strengthen the agitation in favor of paying all veterans of the Cuban revolution for the time they were in arms, to do which would saddle the tax payers of the island with a debt of perhaps \$80,000,000, and this, as President Palma declares, would compel him to mortgage the island.

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BORN.

KEYES.—On May 24, at Chicago, Ill., was born to the wife of Lieut. Allen C. Keyes, 14th Cav., a son, Allen Lloyd Keyes.

WALTON.—At 26 Mount Morris Park, West, New York city, on June 8th, 1902, to the wife of Lieut. R. Foster Walton, 10th Infantry, U.S.A., a son.

MARRIED.

BARNEY—YOUNG.—At St. Peters, Morristown, N.J., June 9, 1902, 1st Lieut. Charles Norton Barney, Asst. Surg., U.S.A., to Miss Helen B. Young, daughter of Mr. Mason Young.

BROADHEAD—HALL.—At Richmond Hill, Long Island, N.Y., June 12, 1902, George H. Broadhead, to Miss Julia Gardner, niece of Mrs. J. J. Almy, and grand daughter of the late Col. Chas. K. Gardner, U.S.A. Mr. Broadhead is a son of the late J. A. Broadhead, U.S.A.

CAPEN—KOPPER.—At New York City, June 11, 1902, Stewart W. Capen, to Miss E. Caroline Kopper, daughter of Frederick Kopper, a former Colonel of the 1st, New York.

FARR—FAGAN.—At Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., June 5, 1902, Daniel Haddock Farr, to Miss Florence Zell Fagan, daughter of the late Capt. Louis E. Fagan, U.S. M.C., and niece of Capt. Charles E. Colahan, U.S.N.

HALL—ROGERS.—At Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1902, Robert F. Hall, to Miss Marie Rogers. Mr. Hall is a son of Brig. Gen. R. H. Hall, U.S.A.

HALL—STEEERS.—At New York City, April 22, 1902, Lieut. J. DeCamp Hall, 25th U.S. Inf., to Miss Margaret E. Steers of New York.

HAMILTON—LIVINGSTON.—At Washington, D.C., June 5, 1902, Miss Gertrude Livingston, youngest daughter of Col. La Rhett Livingston, U.S.A., to Mr. James Hamilton, of Boston.

HARRIS—BONZANO.—In Christ church, Philadelphia, Pa., June 11, 1902, Capt. Frank E. Harris, Art. Corps, U.S.A., to Miss Marie Geary Bonzano, daughter of Mr. Maximilian Ferdinand Bonzano.

SMALL—SIGSBEE.—At the Church of the New Jerusalem, Washington, D.C., June 11, 1902, Mr. Robert T. Small, to Miss Ethel Sigsbee, daughter of Capt. Charles Dwight Sigsbee, U.S.N.

STEUNENBERG—WETJEN.—At San Francisco, Cal., May 20, 1902, Lieut. George Steunenberg, 13th Cav., and Miss Cordelia L. Wetjen.

WILLING—McNAIR.—At Brookhave, Miss., June 5, 1902, Lieut. Willard Willing, U.S.A., to Miss Jessie McNair.

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DIED.

BARTLETT.—At Orange, N.J., June 4, 1902, Mrs. Caroline Long Bartlett, sister of the late Col. Stephen H. Long, U.S.A., and of the late Lieut. George W. Long, U.S.A.

CLARY.—At Springfield, Mass., June 9, 1902, Commodore Albert G. Clary, U.S.N., retired.

GIBSON.—At Norwich Depot, N.Y., June 5, 1902, Capt. E. O. Gibson, U.S.A., of Septicemia and exhaustion.

HESS.—At San Diego, Cal., June 1, 1902, Mrs. Rose Halden Hess, wife of Major Frank W. Hess, U.S.A., retired.

KIRBY.—At Belleville, Ill., May 30, 1902, Dorris Kirby, the four-year-old daughter of Capt. Henry Kirby, 10th U.S. Infantry.

LITTLE.—Suddenly, in New York, June 7, 1902, William Pelham Little, son of the late Lieut. John H. Little, U.S. Revenue Marine.

MARYE.—At San Francisco, Cal., June 9, 1902, Mrs. Helen T. Marye, widow of the late George T. Marye, and mother of Col. W. A. Marye, U.S.A., and George T. Marye, Jr., of San Francisco.

MUNN.—At Topeka, Kas., on June 8, Major Curtis E. Munn, Surgeon, U.S.A., retired, father of Mrs. Van Deusen, wife of Capt. G. W. Van Deusen, U.S.A.

PENHALLOW.—At Jamaica Plain, Mass., June 8, 1902, Mary, wife of Charles S. Penhallow, daughter of the late Professor John H. C. Coffin, U.S.N., and sister of Capt. W. H. Coffin, Art Corps, and Mrs. Sumner C. Paine.

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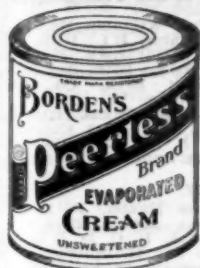
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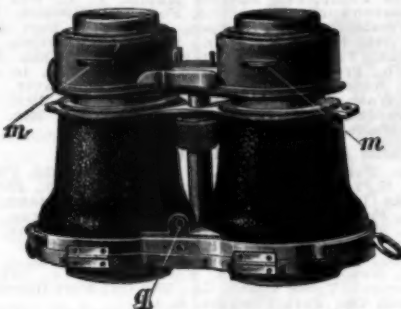
From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co., sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong; Empress of Japan, June 16;

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Recent changes in the old cemetery at Willets Point have brought to light the grave of Edward Houlard, well known to one of the JOURNAL staff many years ago. He had an eventful career. He was a Prussian, served in the British Army during the Prussian war, came to this country, enlisted in the 8th New York in 1861, rose to 1st lieutenant, mustered out in 1863, enlisted in 6th Infantry in 1864, rose to sergeant major, was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 14th Infantry in 1866, transferred to 33d Infantry, and dismissed in 1867. He afterwards enlisted in the engineer battalion and died at Willets Point.

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.; Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A.
District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. John A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Headquarters San Juan, P. R.
Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A.
Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee.
The division of the Philippines is divided into two departments as follows:
Dept. of North Philippines.—Address Manila.
Dept. of South Philippines.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Address Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I.
Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A.
Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.
Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver Colo. Brig. General Frederick Funston, U.S.A.
Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A.
Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St Paul, Minn., Brig. General W. A. Kobbie, U.S.A.
Department of Texas.—Headquarters San Antonio, Tex. Col. W. C. Forbush, 12th Cav., commanding.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.
Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, San Francisco, Cal. Troops E, F, G and H are ordered to Manila.
2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H. Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M at Fort Sheridan, Ill.
3d Cav.—Headquarters Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troops E and F, Yosemite National Park, Cal. Address other companies of the regiment, San Francisco, Cal., for the present.
4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, address Manila, P. I.; Troops E, F, G and H, ordered to the Philippines, via San Francisco.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.
9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, F, G, H, Manila. Will return to the United States as soon as transportation is available.

11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops B, D, I, K, and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; A and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; E and F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; L, Fort Yates, N. Dak.
14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Russell, Wyo., (temporarily); B, and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. C, (temporarily); E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
15th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila.

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9th Bat., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 13th Bat., Fort Russell, Wyo.; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 17th Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 19th Bat., Fort Riley, Kan.; 20th Bat., Fort Riley, Kan.; 21st Bat., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 22d Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 23d Bat., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 24th Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 25th Bat., in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 26th Bat., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 27th Bat., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 28th Bat., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 29th Bat., Fort Sill, Ok. Ty.; 30th Bat., Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

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11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Wright, New York; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.
17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.
25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; 27th Co., Manila, P. I.; 28th Co. and 29th Co., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Lisicum, Alaska; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.
41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th Co., Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th Co., Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 51st Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 52d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 53d Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 54th Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 55th Co., Fort Hancock, N. Y.; 56th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 57th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 59th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 60th Co., Presidio, Cal.; 61st Co., Fort Baker, Cal.; 62d Co., Fort Mason, Cal.; 63d and 64th Cos., Alcatraz Island, Cal.; 65th Co., Fort McDowell, Cal.; 66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 68th Co., Fort Baker, Cal.; 69th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 70th Co., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 71st Co., Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 74th Co., Fort Williams, Me.; 75th Co., Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 88th Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st Co., Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d Co., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 93d Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th Co.,

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107th Co., Fort Preble, Me.; 108th Co., Fort Williams, Me.; 109th Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th Co., Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th Co., Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 113th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 115th Co., San Diego, Cal.; 116th Co., Fort Screven, Ga.; 117th Co., Fort Getty, S. C.; 118th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 119th Co., Fort Delaware, Del.; 120th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 121st Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 122d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 123d Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 124th Co., Fort Constitution, N. H.; 125th Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 126th Co., Fort Worden, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, ordered to Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., will remain at Presidio San Francisco, Cal., until July 1902. K, Columbia, Tenn.
4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.; D and E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; F, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.
5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.
6th Inf.—Due at San Francisco from Manila, June 22. Address San Francisco, Cal., for present.
7th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, E, F, G and I, K, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H, and M, address Manila. Headquarters and Cos. A, B, E, F, G, I, K and L ordered to Philippines.
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska.
9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.
10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E and F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.
13th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.
14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; I and L, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; K and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C, and D, Fort Brady, Mich.
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.
16th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I. is expected to arrive at San Francisco from Manila, Sept. 15 next.
17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, C, D, E, F, G, H and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; B, Fort Lawton, I. Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.
18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, Fort Logan, Colo.; L, Fort Douglas, Utah.
19th Inf.—Left Manila, May 28, for San Francisco, Cal. Address there for present.
20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; A, C, D, E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks Ohio; B, Fort Thomas, Ky.
21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Cos. B and C, Fort Keogh, Montana; Cos. I, K, L, M, Fort Yates, North Dakota.
22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. T.; B, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.
23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Seattle, Wash. (temporarily at Fort Missoula, Mont.)
25th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
26th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.
27th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.
28th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.
29th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.
30th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.
Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and B, C, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey; A, Mayaguez; P. R.; D, Ponce, P. R.

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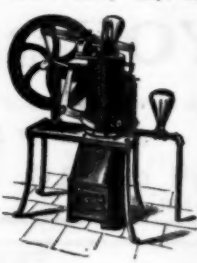
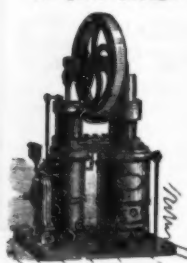
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SOME NAVY ANECDOTES.

Harper's Weekly quotes the following from an address by Isaac Townsend Smith. It was related to me by the late Mr. William H. Webb, the eminent shipbuilder, that the last-named ship, the President, was built by a Quaker, and when he had constructed her as far as the port-holes for the guns his peace principles forbade his going further. He then went to his partner, who was one of the world's people, and said: "Now thee must go and set in the windows."

When the Constitution had cleared for action, and was bearing down to engage with the Guerriere, Mr. Morris, the first officer, came to Commodore Hull and said that he ought to make a speech to the men; that they expected that he would say something to them. Commodore Hull was no speech-maker, but it being expected, he replied: "Well, Mr. Morris, pipe the men aft." The boatswain's whistle rang out, and when they were assembled aft, Commodore Hull said: "Men, you see that big ship off there? Well, that is a British frigate. If we capture her it is five hundred dollars apiece in your pockets. Pipe to quarters, Mr. Morris; pipe to quarters." The men gave three rousing cheers, and went to their stations in high good humor.

Another incident may be related. It so happened just before the war was declared that the Constitution and Guerriere were both lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, and the commanders, as naval officers, were interchanging courtesies, dining and taking wine together, and on one occasion, after Captain Dacres had shown Captain Hull through his ship, Captain Hull said: "Take good care of this ship, Captain Dacres, for if we have war, and I meet her on the high sea, I shall capture her." Captain Dacres derisively laughed and replied: "I'll bet you a hundred guineas you won't." "Oh, no!" rejoined Captain Hull. "I can't bet you a hundred guineas, but I will bet you a hat." After the capture of the Guer-

riere, Captain Dacres came aboard the Constitution and approached to surrender his sword, when Commodore Hull exclaimed: "No, no! No matter about your sword. I don't want that but I'll trouble you for that hat."

MORE IMPERIALISM.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Noting that the Yaqui Indians are out on the warpath in Arizona, killing white men, carrying off stock, and otherwise making life strenuous in that region. The Albany Argus says: "Instead of tales of the slaughter of mountain lions we may be reading this summer all about Terrible Teddy, the Yaqui Indian fighter." Heaven forbid! The Yaqui Indians are vindicating the Declaration of Independence. They are opposing government without the consent of the governed. They are repelling criminal aggression, taking possession of their own, and rebuking the lust of power shown by the United States Government in assuming control of Arizona. Any resistance to the raids of these noble patriots will be an act of dastard villainy and an insult to the memory of Washington and Jefferson. In other words, the Yaqui Indians and the Filipino insurrectionists, so far as their natural rights are concerned, stand in similar relations to the United States Government, and we shall expect to hear groans and protests from the anti-imperialists if a hand is raised or a gun fired against the red-complexioned heroes of Arizona, who are asserting their manhood and their love of liberty.

Aside from the fact that the Yaquis are Mexican Indians this is sound and sensible.—Editor.

A story is told in the Pall Mall of the Russian Admiral in China entering into an agreement with a Japanese contractor to purchase 10,000 tons of coal, to be delivered to his squadron immediately. The

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captain of a British man-of-war in a Japanese port suggested that it was not wisdom to provide a fleet which might shortly be used against the giver with the primary weapon of naval warfare. "But what can we do?" The British officer could not presume to advise. Next day

a Japanese Admiralty official came aboard the British ship. "We are out of it," he chuckled, rubbing his hands together gleefully. "How did you manage?" "Oh, we made the contractor a bankrupt so that he was unable to fulfill his engagement."

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